BOARDING AND DAY OOL FOR GIRLS. FEMALE COLLEGE

Park (near Chicago). Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.

TARY ACADEMY. WRIGHT, A.M., Principals.

y of Notre Dame a Scholastic Term will begin on the Sencember next. We are now able to facilities offered by any educational merica for development of both mind found here. We invite parents and found here. We invite parents and sand see for themselves, and thus the particulars, catalogues, etc., Y Rev. Ferdiculars, catalogues, etc., President, O. S. C., Presiden, O. O., Indiana.

N ACADEMY. ICAGO, ILL. and theroughly equipped school for girls as well as for boys and young or best Colleges or business and social timents. Able Faculty. Also spien-rement for little girls and boys. After to the family of the President. Only ustras. The next term commences

or Catalogue. LEN, M. A., LL. D., President, 863 Michigan-av., Chicago. GO ACADEMY. 11 Eighteenth-st. Classical School of the highest order; mages to boys and girls of all ages, as Sept. 9. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

LITARY ACADEMY, MFORD, CONN. SCHOOL FOR BOYS. on near Long Island Sound. nty Normal School.

culars apply at the College, 413 West e and Miss Lawrence ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-No. 111 Repiston-st. Boston. d to above address. Boston. cese-Hon, C. R. Lawrence, Chicago; ulgan University.

C. Broussais h School for Young Ladies and Chil-pt. 9 at 564 Michigan-av. She will le. M. Broussals, Miss Jeffers, and achem.

Heart Academy DIES, 302 Chicago-av. The Fall Monday, Sept. 8, 1878. For further to the Lady Superior. er's Class for Boys.

ago Kindergarten DL. No. 3 Hershey Hall, will begin freulars apply to MRS. A. H. PUT A EDDY. ool and Kindergarten.

ilitary Academy,

icago. A Scientific, Classical, and ay for Boys. Educational facilities est. Send for Catalogue. Office, om 3. Chicago. Hill.i., Commandant; Col. 6. 8. ipal, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad. A MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-ngincering, the Classics, and En-ars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, of the Tremont House, or to Col-caident.

ITY OF CHICAGO hical. Scientific, Law, and Prepar-oren alike to ladies and gentle-tine Sept. 10. For information ad-STIN, Registrar of the University Lady of the Sacred Heart,

TON HEIGHTS, ILL.

under the charge of the Sisters de
Board and Tuition, per annum,
sapply SUPERIORESS.

L HAND Genera Lake, Wis

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

IS CONSULTATION WITH MAJ. BURKE, AND THE PAPER WHICH THE LATTER SHOWED AT THE CONFERENCE—GEN. GRANT COMMITTED TO THE POLICY OF NON-INTERPERENCE.

Correspondence Sew Fort Tribuns.

Care Mat, N. J., Aug. 7.—Senator Stanley
Matthews is one of the guests at the Stockton
Hotel this week.

Senator Matthews is one of the few Republic-

The simple mention of the Wormley Conference suggests the prominent part which Senstor Matthews acted in the events that led to and

VOLUME XXXIX.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. REMEMBER OUR

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ENDS SEPT. 1 NEXT.

Our SELECTIONS of Choice Woolens for AU-TUMN AND WINTER are now in. frousers, - \$10 upwards.

guits, - - \$40 upwards. Overcoats, - \$35 upwards.

Prices Very Low! Standard the Highest!

ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe. COFFEE-ROUSE.

BILL OF FARE FOR TO-DAY, AUG. 12 AT MITNEY'S MODEL COFFEE-HOUSE 36 ADAMS-ST.

36 ADAMS-ST.

SET AND AMS-ST.

SET AND A

ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.
It is snowflake white. It is snowflake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.
It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.
It is packed in Pound Parcels. Pull Weight guaranteed.
It costs less money than any starch in the World.
It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, FAVOR & KNAUSS,
Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago. EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

luther information apply to Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, JENNINGS SEMINARY, AUBORA, ILL. THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.
See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the Tabune.

MARTIN E. CADY, Principal.

PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE. EVERY MAN HIS OWN BROKER.

The Chicago Public Produce Exchange capital, \$100,000, wi and sells Wheat and Cora on Margins. One centrolled on wheat; one-half of one cent per bushe sorn. \$5 buys or sells 1,000 bushels corn; \$10 buys reals 1,000 bushels wheat. Trades made from \$00 tells 1,000 bushels wheat. Trades made from \$00 tells a Circulars givingfull particulars malled application. Address CHICAGO PUBLIC PEDDUCK EXCHANGE, 133 to 141 Mailson-st., Chicago, III.

FINANCIAL LAZARUS SILVERMAN Is buying and selling Government Bonds, Cook Count Orders, City Scrip, Contractors' Vonchers, and sellin Luchange on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Ham

TOLOAN Os Improved City Real Estate, \$1,000. \$2,000, \$2,500 \$3,000, \$5,000, \$7,000, and larger sums to suit, as and 5 per cent. Money in hand and can close at once TURNER & BOXD, No. 100 beat Washington-st.

TO BENT. TO RENT. Store and bearment 39 LaSalle-st.; also second, third, of fourth floors of 38 and 40 LaSalle-st.; each floors; most light and elevator; well anapted for merous; most light and elevator; will anapted for merous will rem annufacturing business. Will rem whole of part. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune lauliding.

DENTISTRY. GOLD FILLINGS.
One-third usual rates.
THE FINEST AND BEST.
Extracting without pain.
DRS. McCHASNEY.
Cor. Clark and Randolph-sta.

FOR SALE. \$31.00. Catego to White Sulphur Springs of Virginia and re-ma. Also, ticket via Cincinnati, White Sulphur, I ilch-mat, thence via steamship down James River to Nor-ul, and outside to New York, meal and stater, come cluded, price \$22. Apply to E. GALLUP, Gen. Agt., 2 Randopp-48.

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE.

Parties having any claims against the undersigned please present them for prompt payment.

ORVEL, HOLDEN & CO. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

BOCK ISLAND ARREVAL, Ill., Aug. 10, 1878.

SALED PROPUSALS, to be opened at 10 o'clock a.

B. Aug. 3, 1878, at Rock Island Arreual, are intund for furnishing within the next four years from

L. 1878, all the rubble, ashlar, dimension, and
ading stone for two shops at the Arrenal, each shop

tomatan about a, 030 cause yards of stone.

But may feelude only one or both buildings, and may

either the rubble, ashlar, dimension, or four
time of for all.

But any any one of the stone of the
angular and but the contract of the
alling operations provided for by the appropriation

evaluable, and will be required to overeant and

to renew the same as to prices and qualities of

If called upon by the United States at any time

will feel the same as to price and qualities of

If called upon by the United States at any time

will feel the same as to price the contract or

since. Bonds will be required with the contracts,

the faithful execution of all the covenants and

sections of the same of the covenants and

the faithful execution of all the covenants and

the faithful execution of all the covenants and

sections of the same of the same of the same for one building, and about 250 yards for the

last the required to be delivered under the con
time of the same for the same of t would probably be required to the same as ty one future year. It character of the masonry will be the same as in the stopp already built, and these should be suffy examined perfore making a bid. Full specification of bids and contracts can be obtained from the commanding officer of flock laland

tes reserves the right to reject any or

FOREIGN.

Resistance to Austrian Invasion by the Patriots of Bosnia.

The Forces of the So-Called Insurgents Reckoned at 100,000 Men.

Saturday's Action of the Porte Calculated to Weaken Their Numbers.

Meagre Account of the Bloody Engagement of Last Thursday.

The Pass of Vranduk Likely to Be Drenched with Human Blood.

Mob Violence in Spain and Russia --- The Scenes at Odessa,

The New Papal Secretary of State Will Further Franchi's Liberal Concordata.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIRNNA, Aug. 11.—The official report of the attle of the 8th inst. places the number of nsurgents at considerably over 6,000, with four cannon and a rocket battery. The fighting lasted eight hours. The insurgents obstinately lasted eight nours. The insurgents obstinately held a succession of strong positions. The Bosnians lost 500 killed and wounded and 700 prisoners. Friday the Austrians advanced against the strongly-intrenched position of TO THE PATRIOTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.-The Porte Saturday telegraphed to Serajevo that an agree-ment had been reached with Austria upon the basis for a Convention, and that, therefore, the Austrians enter the Turkish provinces as friends, and any offer of resistance will be to no

QUITE AN OBSTACLE TO AUSTRIAN GREED. QUITE AN OBSTACLE TO AUSTRIAN GREED.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 11.—News received from insurgent sources is to the effect that the opponents to Austrian occupation, consisting of Bosniams, Turkish troops, Arnants, and Albanians, number over one hundred thousand men, well armed. All strategic points on the road to Serajevo are occupied and intrenched. Both insurgents and Austrians are being reinforced Addit. forced daily.

THE PASS OF VRANDUK.

Vienna dist

LONDON, Aug. 11 .- A Vienna dispatch says 12,000 insurgents are concentrated near the dif-scalt passed Versides, to oppose as guruer advance of Gen. Philopovich. Preparation for esperate resistance to the Grand Duke of Wuremburg is also being made at Djuljesero.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.-The Porte has resolved to grant very large concessions to Crete, such as will be calculated to pacify the inhabitants, but has determined to refuse the

EGYPT. DISCHARGE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A correspondent of the Times writes from Cairo, Egypt, July 18, that the American officers in the Khedive's service have all been discharged, Gen. Stone alone excepted. The correspondent says: "So soon as the Khedive consented to the appointment of a new Finance Commission, with full powers to revise the expenditures as well as receipts of the Government, retrenchment became a spectre in the eves of native employes, who have everything to lose in their separation from the Government service, while for the foreigners, with nearly a year and a haif's pay due, discharge was looked upon as relief from immediate financial embarrassment. The first stroke of the Commission, composed exclusively of Englishmen and Frenchmen, cut away seven-eights of the army, including the staff.

Gen. Stone, in contrast with others, desires to remain, but his position has become so insecure that now, only two weeks after the discharge of his comrades, he is already grasping at straws. The names of the officers now leaving are Gens. Loring, Purdy, Colston, and Dye, Cols. Ward, Mason, Graves, Derrick, and Losbe, and Prof. Mitchell." RUSSIA.

THE MARCH TOWARD INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Berlin dispatch says the
Russian expedition to Central Asia aims at the occupation of the six Nimar Khanates between Alu Darya and the Mountains of Hindoo Koosh. One of these, Vakban, is a tributary of Afghanistan. Its occupation would reduce the distance between Kussia and India to 325 miles.

THE NIHILISTS.

ODESSA, Aug. 11.—The sentence of death was passed upon one of the Nihilist aritators, and four others were condemned to hard labor. In the excitement which followed, the crowd fired upon the troops, wounding four. The fire was returned, and two rioters were killed.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Cardinal Nina has com municated to the Governments at London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Berne his desire to continue the pending negotiations, and has given assurances of his sincere good-will and readiness to come to an understanding.

TOO MUCH WATER NOW.

LONDON, Aug. II.—A Calcutta dispatch says heavy rains have caused floods throughout India. Much damage was done in Scinde, Patna, and elsewhere. The dam of Vehar is in calemity which would danger of bursting,—a calamity which would stop the water supply of Bombay. GERMANY.

CONCORDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Berlin dispatch says it

is again asserted that an agreement has been reached with Rome, according to which the Palk laws will remain a dead letter. SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Madrid dispatch says the Republican leaders have formally disowned the Socialistic organizations and the followers of Zoulia and Saimeran.

FRANCE. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A Paris dispatch says Lewis Baker, who shot Bill Poole in New York, in 1855, died in that city. Baker lived in Paris under the assumed name of Jackson.

YELLOW-FEVER.

ST. LOUIS: Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—In view of the fact St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—In view of the fact that there is no abatement of the yellow fever at New Orleans, the health officers of this city have decided to put the quarantine hospitalships on the river fourteen miles below the city in condition for occupation, and keep a certain degree of surveillance upon steamers and trains arriving from infected ports below. No regular quarantine will be established, but Dr. Davis, who has been placed in charge of the quarantine hospital, will board all steamers from the South, and, if any passengers or member of a South, and, if any passengers or member of a crew is found sick with infectious or contagions ease, he will be taken ashore and treated at the hospital. The same action will be taken in regard to north-bound trains on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which passes the quarantine station, and Dr. Robert, Assistant Physician at quarantine, will board all up-bound trains at a point below, and, if be up-bound trains at a point below, and, if he finds any one affected, as above stated, he will order him left at the hospital. This arrangement has been made with the full consent of the railway and river transportation companies, and orders have been given for all steamers and trains to stop at quarantine.

This surveillance is to continue until the very warm weather ceases, or the fever is fully abated in the isouth, as may seem proper by the authorities. There is no apprehension that the yellow fever will come here, or, should it be brought here, that it can spread, and these measures are takes solely to allay any fear that may possibly arise should the disease become more general in the lower country.

PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The attention of Grand Sire John W. Stokes, of this city, has been engaged lately by a matter of considerable importance to Odd-Fellowship. The question and bone of contention is, Whether the place of the next session of the Grand Lodge of the United States of I. O. of O. F. shall be changed from Austin, Tex., on account of the yellow fever, to Baltimore. The representatives don't feel inclined to serve their constituents in an unhealthy region. The Grand Sire is puzzled as to whether it will be justifiable for him, under the circumstances, to convene the Grand Lodge at the Monumental City. In a few days the question must be decided. There is no precedent for changing the convening-place of the grand body by the executive officers, but, in such an event, it would doubtless not be seriously contested. The principal officers are Grand Sire John W. Stokes. Pulladelphia; Deputy Grand Sire John B. Harman, California: Grand Secretary James L. Ridgely, and Grand Treasurer Joshua Vansant, both of Maryland.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS. Aug. 11.—News cases, 22; leaths, 14. At Port Eads, to-date, twenty-five cases and five deaths are reported.

New ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The Rev. Father
Lamey, President of the Ligoris torder, late
Professor at Cape Girardeau, Mo., died in the
Hotel Dieu to-day of yellow fever. He came
here a few days ago to spend his vacation.

BEER.

Yeasty Seas of Liquid Amber Flowing at the Feet of the Teutonic Bacchus-Revels at Eloomington, Ill., Dubuque, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 11.—The fifth bi-ennial turniest of the Central Illinois District

began properly last evening with a grand social gathering or kommers at Turn-Halle, particularly the and that of Decatur, the only visiting society then arrived. There were also present the Bloomington Maennerchor and Hohmann's brass band, in full uniform. Frederick Albert Schmitt, editor of the Bioomington Journal and well-known German and English poet, was elected President. The evening was spent happily, the exercises closing at midnight, through deference to Sunday. This morning special trains arrived bringing in Turn societies from Springfield, Pekin, Peoria, Jackson-ville, Danville, Champaigu, and thoufrom Springfield, Pekin, Peoria, Jacksonville, Danville, Champaign, and thousands of excursionists. The trains were
met by the Bioomington band and
platoons of Turners, and the Turners escorted
to their lodgings. The Ninth Regiment Band
cause with the Champaign Turners, and Fred
rie ker's Band from Danville. These joined in
the procession to the Fair Grounds, one of the
most imposing pageants ever seen here. The
legisistive session met at 11 this morning.
The principal business was the presentation of
a new Constitution, not yet acted on. Fully
5,000 persons spent the day on the Fair Grounds.
Lovelier weather could not be desired, and the
clouds give promise of fair weather throughout
the Fest. The day was spent by the Turners in
gymnastic exercises, foot-races, etc. Music and

the Fest. The day was spent by the Turners in gymnastic exertises, foot-races, etc. Music and beer abounded. To-morrow is the grand day of the festival. Ten thousand persons are expected on the grounds. The city is ablaze with German flags and emblems.

Special Disputch to The Tributa

Dubuque, la., Aug. II.—The centennial anniversary in honor of Turn Father Jahn commenced to-day. Excursion trains have arrived from Clinton. Believue, Guttenberg, and North McGregor, and the city presents a lively aspect. The celebration will continue several days.

pect. The celebration will continue several days.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 11.—The Centennial anniversary of the birth of Frederick Ludwig John, founder of the German Turnverein, was celebrated at the Fair Grounds this afternoon in grand style. The Turners were there in a body, and the junior and i emale branches of the Order in uniform. The exercises consisted of addresses in English by ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles P. Johnson, and in German by Dr. Emil Pretorius, editor of the Westliche Post, music by the German Singing Societies, ex-dibitions in calisthenics by about 200 little girls and, 300 boys, and gymnastics by the adult membars of the Turnverein, all of which were perfectned in a highly successful manner. There was a tremendous crowd present, fully 10,000 pec yele being on the grounds, and everything passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

FINANCIAL.

Further Communications Between the Dis-agreeing Creditors of Jay Cook v. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The Committee o Creditors of the Jay Cooke Estate, desiring to save any further unnecessary litigation, have addressed a communication to Mr. Hazlehurst, the attorney who had given notice of a suit to put the estate back into the hands of the Bank-ruptcy Court, in which they say that, though the meetings for the purpose of settling, audit-ing, and adjusting the accounts of the Trustee have been adjourned, nevertheless they will give him another hearing as soon as he will give them the names of the creditors for whom he is acting. The Committee say that he was present at the manes of the creations for whom he is acting. The Committee say that he was present at the last meeting, and, when he made objection to one single item, they asked that his objection might be put in such a shape as that they could act upon it. This he did not do, and, there being no objection, the account was audired and approved. After appointing a fourth meeting on Friday next, the Committee add: "In the meantime the Trustee will furnish you with every jacility you may require for the purpose of obtaining such information as you may think necessary or proper in your investigation. This we will do so soon as you state the name of your client, and the information you wish. You will further understand that all the matters to which your letter refers are, in the judgment of the Committee, cognizable by them, and they do not recognize any such right as you claim to proceed by bill in equity." This Mr. Hazlehurst declines to do, and, at the same time, says that he has a different interpretation of the order of Judge Strong defining the powers of the Committee under the law and the orders of the Committee under the law and

MONTAGUE, THE ACTOR, DEAD. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—H. J. Montague, the actor, was taken with another hemorrhage of the lungs this morning, and died at half-past 9 at the Palace Hotel. POLITICAL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1878.

Eminent Good Sense Talked by Mr. Hewitt to Some College Men.

If They Would Combat Kearneyism They Must Go into

The Contest Between Lathrop and Hurlbut in the Fourth Illinois District.

Flattering Republican Prospects Elsewhere.

The Interview with Sanator Stanley Matthews at Cape May. HEWITT ON KEARNEY.

W THE LATTER DEMAGOGUE SHOULD BE ME Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 11.—Congressman Hewitt, in his address to the Columbia crew yesterday, gave Kearney a rap.

After speaking of the necessity for greater political interest and public spirit on the part of the educated young

becessify for greater positions interest and public spirit on the part of the educated young men, he said:

To-day an agitator has arisen who says to the ignorant and the lowly, —sor to the intentionally erring.—"Pool your issues, and, when we have broken down the coatrol of the Government, we shall arrange matters to suit ourselves." If agitators like this man are to succeed, there cannot out be great danger to the Constitution. Let me tell you what they have done in California. [The speaker drew a document from his pocket and held it up to the audience.] This is from one of the leading lawyers of San Francisco, a man of the hignest character, who has just been elected to the Constitutional Convention.

HE SAITS:

"We are in the very whiter of universal discontent. Dennis Rearney has been able to oring about the present chaos. Business as at a standstill, all improvements arrested, enterprise paralyzed, property depreciated. Disnestic capital is hidden, and toreign capital is withdrawn or going. We are to have a Constitutional Convention in September, and every demagogue in the State is already hourse with crying out for reform, which means the destruction of every material interest. I don't know what we are coming to. The Chinese are desided with all our misfortunes, and the agitators are now publicly moving to drive them out by fire and sword. I may be an alarmist, but, when the lower order of society in this city can accomplish by the ballot the election of tairty-two delegates to the Canstitutional Convention, many of whom can

city can accompass to the Constitutional Convention, many of whom can not speak a word of the English impuner, and of whom the term were naturalized within a fortnight or three weeks of their election, and quite as many of whom are not qualified by our laws to sit on a petit jury—when such things can be, no man can declare my fears unreasonable. Now, young rentiemen, these things have been done it a free American State. The man who has done it is here, and what he has succeeded in doing in the West he is going to try to do in the East. Sit down suphrely if you will, and see the landmarks of social order swept away, but do not complain when

THE TERRIBLE RESULT of your needigence confronts you. Under our present system we support, perhaps, 200,000 tramps. If you want to see that number swelled to 4,000,000, sit down and make no effort to defend the institutions which your tathers left to you. These evils do not cute themselves. There is only one way to cure them, and that is, go into politics. You have nothing to fear from it if you set yourselves honestly and manfully to work to win the respect of your feilow-citizens and of the public. (Cheers.)

THE POURTH DISTRICT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 10.—Since the call of the Republican Congressional Convention to meet here on Sept. 6, the two candidates for nomination have developed considerable activity in canvassing the ground. Lathrop seems to have so, and he seems to rely wholly upon his own personal exertions. The people, and especially the ring politicians, display none of the enthu-siasm for Civil-Service reform that characterized them two years ago, and it is believed that our Congressman has carried out his platform too rigidly to meet the appropriation of those who believe in rotation in office. Both he and Gen. Burlbut are visiting the prinand Gen. Hurlbut are visiting the principal towns and cities to secure the primaries. The General is fully committed to the candidacy, and is being announced in the local press. No money is being used; which is a decided innovation upon all former campaigns, from the time of Long John's supremacy, when the whole northern portion of the State was one Congressional District. In Farnsworth's day the patronage of our Congressman amounted to \$100,000; that is, this amount represented the argregate salaries of the three-score-and-ten Postmasters, and an equal number of Mail-Agents, Revenue-Officers, and Washington clerks, etc., who would promptly respond to assessments; and, in those days, campaigns were booming, and large sums were distributed for political purposes. Hurlbut seems tolerably certain of McHenry County, 9 delegates; Boone County, 5; total, 14. Lathrop seems confident of Winnebago, 11, and DeKalb, 9; total, 20. Kane County, with 13 votes, is the battle-ground, as it was in 1876; and it is probable that the two aspurants will

Lathrop seems confident of Winnebago, 11, and Dekalb, 9; total, 20. Kane County, with 13 votes, is the battle-ground, as it was in 1876; and it is probable that the two aspirants will enter the Convention with about equal strength, with the chances of Kand falling to Huribut. A week may make a great change in the situation. The Kane County Republican Convention is just called to meet at Geneva, Sept. 2, to select delegates to the Congressional Convention. The representation will be as follows: Aurora, 25 delegates; Eigin, 17; Batavia, 8; St. Charles, 7; Geneva, 5; Dundee, 6; and the back towns 3 to 5 each.—aggregating fol delegates.

The Democracy is agritated because the simon-pure candidates will not come forth. A great pressure is being brought to bear upon Judge J. W. Ranstead, of Eigin, and it is thought he may listen to the fervent appeals and announce his candidacy. The Judge is a tower of strength, and perhaps could overshelm the usual large Republican imajority. He conducts campaigus upon strictly business principles, and leaves not a stone untimed to secure the end in view. He would make an able Representative, for a Democrat. The Hon. Seelest Perry, of Rockford, is already somewhat advanced in his canvass for the nomination.

The Temperance party is quiet, but the Rev. J. C. Stoughton will secure the nomination, or run as an Independent Temperance candidate. He could count 3,500 votes, which would disable the Republican strength.

The National Greenback-Labor Congressional Convention, to be held here on Wednesday next, will decide between our own Mayor Aceves and the Hon. Augustus Adams, an ectog, usrian of Sandwich. "Our own" says today that he would be foslish not to turn his mart yrdom to secount.

The Greenback-Labor Convention for Kane

ship, for Coroner.

After the nominations, speeches were unde by the legislative candidates and the Hon. Whists Jayne, whose family relation to the Hon. Lyman Trumbuli had been urged against him in the canvass, stated that, as he had been a Republican since the birth of the party, he could be depended upon to use his best efforts for the Senatorial nominee of the party.

Gov. Callom was sent for and made a ringing speece, the best of his life. He alluded to the recent Democratic pow low here, and the speeches of Sam Marshall, James C. Robinson, Josh Allen, John R. Eden, Gov. Palmer, and Congressman Bill Springer, whom Mrs. Jenks and Congressman Bill Springer, whom Mrs. Jenks possible candidate in 1880 was greeted with cheer after cheer.

the entire ticket even in this Demogratio-ridden county.

LEGISLATIVE MOMINATIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Probibilionists met in Clinton to day, and nominated the Hon.

J. F. Harroid, of Clinton, for Senator, and the Rev. N. S. Haynes, of Decatur, for Representative. Harroid is the present incumbent, elected four years are by the Granger Independents. Both men are ex-soldiers and straight-out Prohibitionists. Haynes stands very well withmen of all parties here, and will undoubtedly be elected. Harroid is a practical farmer, seven miles from Clinton, and an able statesman. The Democratic Legislative Convention will be held in this city rext Tuesday, Aug. 13.

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., Aug. 11.—Last night, after the mass-meeting of Bloomington Democratis had nominated Dr. Rogers for the Legislature, H. L. Karr and a number of other friends of Van Ardstrand withdrew to another hall and held a Convention, nominating Van Ardstrand and appointing a second set of delegates, thirty-five in number. There is, therefore, good reason to expect a lively racket in the County Convention next Tuesday. It is generally conceded that Rogers has already sufficient delegates to nominate him on the first ballot.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Marshall, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Regublican

that Rogers has already sufficient delegates to nominate him on the first ballot.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Marshall. Ill., Aug. 8.—The Kopublican nominee for State Senator in this (the Forty-fitth) district is William Lindsey, of Martins-ville, Clark County. The nominee for Representative is Jesse R. Johnson, of Newton, Jasper County. The National-Greenback nominee for Congress (Fifteenth District) is A. P. Forsytle, of Paris, Edgar County.

CAIRO, Bl., Aug. 1L.—Judge W. J. Allen, the Democratic nominee for Congress, made the opening speech of the canvass in this county, at the Court-House last night. It was the softest kind of a soft-money speech, and the hardest kind of an abusive speech on the Black Republican party. Josh doesn't hize the Republicans any better now than he did in 1861. His followers in this county at the November election will be few and far between.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON.

Repetal Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., Aug. 10.—A mass-meeting of the Bloomington Democracy to-night nominated Dr. Thomas P. Rogers, of this city, for Representative. The meeting was full of excitement and acrimony. A number of friends of Isave Van Ordstrand, Dr. Rogers' opponent for the nomination, withdrew from the hall, charging iraud on the Rogers element. It is quite certain Rogers will be nominated.

WISCONSIN.

PLATTERING PROSPECTS.
Special Dissuich to The Tribune.
MADISON, Wis.. Aug. 10.—In a resume of the political outlook in this State, the State Journa says to-night: "There has been no time in many years when the indications of harmony in the ranks of the Republican party in Wisconsin were so strong as at the present time. The excellent platform Central Committee receives a cordial indorsement from press and people that argues vell for union, harmony, activity, and success in the Republican party to win success. First class men must be put in pomination for the class men must be out in nomination for the various offices. Nominate no man because he himself wants the position, but nominate candidates because they are good men, qualified for the place, honest in all things, and because they deserre well of the people. This can be accomplished if the people will attend the primary meetings of the party. If they fail to attend these meetings, and permit politicians to manage affairs for them, good men may not receive nominations. The time for work has arrived. Let the primary meetings of the party be fully attended, and harmony will be promoted, and success will surely follow.

WHITEWATER.

WHITEWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Aug. 10.—W. H. R.
Stewart and James Lawlin were chosen delegates to-day to represent this Assembly district in the ensuing Republican Congressional Convention. They are expected to support N.
M. Littlejohn, of this place, for Congress.

Convention. They are expected to support N.

M. Littlejohn, of this place, for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

**Janksynille, Wis., Aug. 10.—The Republican Senatorial Confection met at the Court-House this afterneon and renominated Hamilton Richardson for Senator by acciamation. S. J.

Todd, of Beloit, and John R. Bennett. of this city, were elected delegates to the Congressional Convention at Elkhorn, which meets Tuesday, and instructed to vote for the renomination of Charles G. Williams.

The Second Assemoly District also instructed its Congressional Convention delegates to vote for Mr. Williams.

Geneva Lake.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. craft, for State Senator, and J. G. Oliver, of Portage, and Jonathan Parsons, of Kalamazoo, for Representatives. The Convention was in every respect a most harmonions one, and the best of feeling at the close of the ballot was manifested. The Hon. J. C. Burrows, Republican candidate for Congress, was called out, and made a rousing speech for the party. He announced that J. G. Blaine and Gen. Gardeld would assist in the canvass of this district. The Democrats announce that Senator Thurman will work the canvass in their interests. The prospects for a very lively campaign and the success of the Republican party are excellent. A. J. Eidred, the Methodistipreacher, Demorratic candidate for Congress, will continue to preach until election, and then will go to Congress if the people say so,—but they will not.

drawing the troops before his term of office en pired."

"I never advised President Grant on that subject," responded the Senator. "I did call on Attorner-General Taft in company with two other gentlemen, to represent to him the importance of done nothing which should commit the incoming Administration to any line of policy with regard to the South. He repised that he did not expect that President Grant would recognize Gov. Packard. He Judge Part, thought it ought to have been done in the first place, but a than time there were difficulties in the way that did not at first exist. He advised ns to call on the President and talk with him about the matter. That we did not think it best to do."

"Did you ever talk with Gen. Grant about the Louisiana question?"

"I never went to the White-House for that purpose. One day when I called to talk with the President about the District-Attorneyship of Kentucky, and had transacted my business and risen to go, Gen. Grant asked me to be scated again, and said he dealered to apeak with me about affairs in Louisians. He then told we that he had concluded to modify the orders to Gen. Augur so as to make it his duty simply to preserve the peace. I told him that this was a very important step, and asked him if he understood what the full effect of such a change of orders would be. He said he dut; that while Gen. Augur's duty was then to preserve the beat quo (I remember I was aurorised to bear him use that he had; that while Gen. Augur's duty was then to preserve the peace. I told him that this was a very important step, and asked him if he understood what the full effect of such a change of orders would be. He said he dut; that while Gen. Augur's duty was then to preserve the peace. I then said to the President: Suppose the Nicholls Government, after this, should by peaceable means proceed to establish its officers in different parts of the State, and to supplant Packard, what then? "That, replied the President, would be none of my business. If Nicholis can get possession of the Senator Matthews is one of the few Republic-ams of prominence who still believe that the President's Southern policy was right, and will yet vindicate itself even as a measure of party expedience. He does not expect a fair, impartial judgment of that policy now, while the prevailing sentiment in the Republican party is as it is, but he does believe that the time will come when the wisdom of the President's course will be universally admitted. The simple mention of the Wormley Confer-Matthews acted in the events that led to and followed that now famous consultation, and the testimony recently given by Maj. Burke in New Orleans, while contributing very little that is new to the history of the Electoral controversy, has revived the popular interest in it, and has made anything which Senator Matthews may say on the subject more than ordinarily interesting.

say on the subject more than ordinarily interesting.

"I see that Mr. Springer has announced his concussions in regard to 'the case' as he calls it,' said the correspondent of the Trabase to Senstor Matchews last evening, as the two were stitute corether on the versands of the Stockton Hotel listening to the muse, "and that his voice is for impecating the two rands of the Stockton Hotel listening to the muse, "and that his voice is for impecatinent."

"So I observe," remarked the Senstor; "I should be based to the Wormier Conference." Way as searce of the Wormier Conference. Way as searce of the thories that any bargists was made there have been repeate bly exploided."

"I notice mat Maj. Burke, in his recent teating the wormier committed—a sort of rough draft of what was enhodied in the resolutions passed by the Nicholis Lerislature when is obtained a Returning-Board quorum."

Senator Matthews then went on to retate the chromost, mentions some paper which he had at the wormier Conference. It was supply a statement of the policy to which Gov. Nicholis and those who supported him were committed—a sort of rough draft of what was enhodied in the resolutions passed by the Nicholis Lerislature when is obtained a Returning-Board quorum."

Senator Matthews then went on to retate the chromostances which led to his consultations referred to policy the policy to which Gov. I want the Senator. "He was frequently in my room, and we talked about the policy to which Gov. I want the Senator. "He was frequently in my room, and we talked about the policy later to the policy to t "I defended President Grant," continued the senator, "and reminded Maj. Burke of his efforts to induce prominent natives of the South to co-operate with his Administration. I referred especially to the appointment of Gen. Longstreet, and to the fact that he had been avoided by his old friends and acquaintances as soon as he accepted office at the hands of Gen. Grant. Major Burke explained this, saying that Gen. Longstreet was partially to blame himself, but admitted, I believe, that both sides had been in a measure wrong. We had several talks of a similar character during my stay in New Orleans.

"I next met Major Burke in Washington, where he appeared in behalf of Gov. Tilden, having especial charge of the case of Longiana. There we often saw each other as the counting of the votes advanced, and during all the early part of the contest Major burke was was very sure that Mr. Filden would be counted in. I told him he was mistaken; that the Electoral Commission would follow the precedent of the Florida case, and that Gov. Hayes would certainly be elected and inaugurated. We frequently sat near each other in the House of Representatives, and were frequently chaffing each other on the subject. Once Maj. Burke showed me an open letter addressed to him by Gen. Nicholis authorizing him to act for the Governor, and, recalling our conversation in New Orleans, remarked that he might wish to renew the talk on the same subject. On the night that Louisiana was counted for Hayes, I reminded Maj. Burke of what I had told him, and assured him again that Gov. Hayes was to be the President He was very desponcent, and made very little reply. Finally he said the time had come when he would like to have the conversation of which he had spoken. I told him that if we were to talk matters over the quicker it was done the better, and suggested that we meet that very night.

"When we deter the west in the conviction contents and only a surface that he conviction of which he had spoken. I we were that the surestion of which he had spoken concussion of the brain, and John Mooney, injured internally, are not expected to live through the night. Mary Matthews, aged 10 months,

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—George Seyfang.
Charies John, and John A. Nuhn, of this city,
went to Lancaster to-day and shot at a mark,
when Coostable Herman Besser and John Suvder arrested them for violation of the Sunday
law. On the way to the village, in a baggy, a
shotgun was accidentally discharged by Seyfany, and Besser and Snyder probably mortally
wounded.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11-1 a. m.-lod citions—For Tennessee and Obio Vaileys, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in Tennessee by occasional rains, light, variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary pressure and tem-For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly

cloudy weather, light, variable winds, stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from east to south, stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

in	week may make a great change in the situation.	day, and Charles Paimetier and the Hon. A. M.	to have the conversation of which he had	falling barometer.
lv.	The Kane County Republican Convention is	Aldrich were selected as delegates. They are	spoken. I told him that if we were to talk	
er	just called to meet at Geneva, Sept. 2, to select	favorable to Williams for Congress. Littlejohn	matters over the quicker it was done the	The rivers will remain nearly stationary.
d-	delegates to the Congressional Convention.	has secured the balance of the delegates from	better, and suggested that we meet that very	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
P.	The representation will be as follows: Aurora,	this county,—six.	night.	CHICAGO, Aug. 11.
18,	25 delegates; Eigin, 17; Batavia, 8; St. Charles,	THE HON. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS.	"When we met it was with the conviction	Time. Bor. The Mu. Wind. Vel. Ru. Weulder
er-	7; Geneva, 5; Dundee, 6; and the back towns	Special Correspondence of The Tribune.	entertained by both of us that the question of	6:53 a m. 20 001 07 74 N W 4 Clear
ics.	3 to 5 each,—aggregating 101 delegates.	RACINE, Wis., Aug. 10Any casculations on	the Presidency was settled. That was the basis	6:53.a.m. 29.931 67 74 N.W. 4 Clear. 11:18 a.m. 29.934 73 67 N. K. 6 Clear. 2:09 p.m. 29.921 77 57 E 6 Clear. 3:53 b.m. 29.927 76 99 E 6 Clear. 9:00 p.m. 29.937 74 83 K 6 Fair. 10:18 p.m. 29.939 72 67 E 8 Fair.
m-	The Democracy is agitated because the simon-	the defeat of the Hon. Charles G. Williams' re-	of all our talk then and subsequently, and we	11:18 a.m. 28.904 73 67 N. E 6 Clear. 2:00 p.m. 28.917 77 57 E 6 Clear. 3:53 p.m. 28.907 76 60 E 6 Clear.
er-	pure candidates will not come forth. A great	nomination for Congress at the Republican	proceeded altogether on that theory. This is	9:00 o m. 22.002 74 (55)2
ily	pressure is being brought to bear upon Judge	Convention at Elkhorn on Tuesday next, based	an important point to remem'er. As Gov.	10:18 p. m. 29.859 72 67 E 8 Fair
us	J. W. Ranstead, of Eigin, and it is thought he	upon the opposition to him on the part of the	Hayes was to be President, Maj. Burke	Maximum, 79: minimum, 64.
he	may listen to the fervent appeals and announce	delegation from Racine County, are without	was anxious to learn, if possible,	OFVERAL ORSERVATIONS.
he	his candidacy. The Judge is a tower of strength,	foundation, as every one of the six delegates	what the people he represented had to	CHICAGO, Aug. 11-Midnight,
	and perhaps could overwhelm the usual large	from this county have been elected with the	expect from the new Administration. He spoke	Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Stein Weather.
	Republican majority. He conducts campaigus	distinct understanding that they will vote for	of the the opressions, corruption, and incompe-	
	upon strictly business principles, and leaves not	Williams. At the Senatorial District Conven-	tence from which the people of his State had suffered, and desired to know what they had to	Alpens 29.97 60 N. W., gent Clear.
1	a stone unturned to secure the end in view. He	tion a resolution was passed indorsing the ad-	suffered, and desired to know what they had to	Bismarck 30.07 of N.E. fresh Clear, Brockenridge 29.94 50 S. fresh 12 Fair, Buffaio 29.91 of W. light Clear,
	would make an able Representative, for a Dem- ocrat. The Hon. Seelev Perry, of Rockford, is	dress of the State Central Committee, and in-	look forward to	Buffaio 29, 91 67 W., Hght Clear,
18-	already somewhat advanced in his canvass for	structing the delegates to vote for Williams.	"I asked him." said Senator Matthews, 'con-	Cairo 29.10 78 S. W. H. HEREIL Commings
	the nomination.	The Republicans are wide awake, and are de-	tinuing his narrative, "what the people of Louisiana would do if it became necessary for	Cheyeans 30.17 56 S. E., brisk Clear. Chicago 29.99 72 E., fresh Fair.
	The Temperance party is quiet, but the Rev.	termined not only to give Williams an increased	Louisiana would do if it became necessary for	Chicago 29.38 72 E. fresh
of	J. C. Stonghton will secure the nomination, or	majority over the vote of two years ago, but to	the Administration to sustain Gov. Packard.	
to	run as an Independent Temperance candidate.	put such men in nomination for the Legislature	He replied that they would resent it. I asked	
		as will secure several Republican members from	him it he meant by that that they would invite	Fort Garry 29.93 58 N. W. Hght Clear.
ve	He could count 3,500 votes, which would disable	districts represented by Democrats last winter.	a conflict with the Federal authorities, and he	Port Garry 20.81 Se Calm Clear, Creat Rocket 20.82 Calm Clear, Control 20.82 Calm Clear, Control 20.82 Calm Clear, Control 20.82 Calm Clear, Control 20.82 Calm Clear, Calm Clear, Calm Clear, Calm Clear, Calm Clear, Calm
it,	the Republican strength. The National Greenback-Labor Congressional	The second of the second secon	said no. What he meant was that, without ex-	LaCrosse 29.95 73 W., gentle Clear.
to	Convention, to be held here on Wednesday		changing a shot with the Federal troops,	Leavenworth 33.00 70 Calm Clear.
le-	next, will decide between our own Mayor	INDIANA.	the people of Louisiana would produce	Overale 24.95 70 N. W. gent Clear.
-	Reeves and the Hon. Augustus Adams, an ecto-	FORT WAYNE.	such a state of affairs as would make the	Develope to 04 to S. centre (Tear.
Z II	ge varian of Sandwich. "Our own" says to-	Coordal Disputch to The Tribune.	interference of the General Government neces-	POPL Harmo 25.34 Of 12 chee blanks hereas between
1	day that he would be footish not to turn his	FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10 The National	sary, and bring about the eventual proclama-	Sandunky 28.95 68 S. W. fa cab Fair. St. Paul 23.50 66 Calm Clear. Tuledo 28.90 72 Calm Clear.
ee	day that he would be towned not to this his	Greenback County Convention assembled here	tion of martial law. They would welcome a	Toledo 28.90 72 Calm Clear.
ve	mart vrdom to account. The Greenback-Labor Convention for Lane		military government, but they would not sub-	Tuledo 23.90 72 Calm
20	County met at Geneva to-day and elected saven-	to-day, and nominated the following ticket:	mit to Packard's rule for four years. I told	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE
, .	teen del grates to the District Convention to be	State Senator, James S. Carr; Representatives,	him that, while I knew nothing of the policy of	A GOOD HAUL.
18	teen del gates to the District Convention to be	James Ross and F. W. Underhill; Prosecuting	the incoming Administration, except what	
at	held in E igin on the 14th. They were not in- structed at to their balloting at the Congres-	Attorney, S. F. Swayne; Clerk, J. S. Batcheider;	everybody had an opportunity to know, and was	special Dispaich to The Tribune.
to	structed at to their bandsing at the Congres-	Treasurer, J. A. Fisher; Auditor, G. N. Worley;	not authorized to speak for anybody, it was ap-	NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Digging for gold h
100	sional Convention. Speeches were made and quite harmon tous action characterized the pro-	Parader Joshua Haywood: Sheriff, J. H.	parent to me that no President could afford to	this city has been quietly going on for two
d		Recorder, Joshua Haywood; Sheriff, J. H. Rothan; Commissioners, D. Geiseking and G. L.	remove the troops from Louisiana without some	months among the ruins of the Bond street fire
TO.	ceedings. SPRINGFIELD.	Hoswell; Coroner, John Irvine.	guarantee that the rights of the black people	The Appleton Building, burned March 6 of las.
d	Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.	Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State	were to be respected. It would never do to	
h	SPRINGFIELD, I'll., Aug. 10.—The Republican	platform and denonucing the offense of the	turn those people over to certain abuse and	year, contained gold and sliver ware and jewelry
1	County Convention of this county, also forming	platform, and denouncing the offense of the Allen County Criminal Court.	persecution. Maj. Burke said that the rights of	valued at \$1,000,000. The first gleanings of
150	the Thirty-fifth Legi slattre District, was held in	The Convention was slimly attended.	the colored people would be more secure under	melted metal were easy, and large nuggets of
	abo Come House this afternoon and proved the	The state of the s	the Nicholls Government than under that of	gold and silver were extracted by the insurance
v		MICHIGAN.	Packard, and he went on to repeat to me what	companies. When these had done, Peer and
D.			the Nicholis party had piedged itself to during	
ie		KALAWAZOO.	the campaign. cubsequently he put those points in writing, and that was the paper he had	Roberta, old California miners, bought the
a		Special Disputch to The Pribune.	points in writing, and that was the paper ne mu	privilege to overture the mais, agreeing to DE? 10 per cent of all the gains. They finished that
1	chose delegates to the Congressional Conven-	KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 11The largest	at the Wormley Conference. It contained no bargain, had nothing about it in the snape of	most vactories and one they have maliant at
e. 1		Republican County Convention ever held here	a compact. It was not signed by anybody, and had Burke was not authorized to bind anybody.	least \$60,000 from their two mouths' washings.
le	Por State Senator the Hom, Jacob Beck, Of	assembled in this place yesterday, and nomi-	hei Bushe was not enthorized to hind enthody.	Control of the last of the las
h	Williamsville was chosen. For Representa-	nated the following county ticket: Sheriff, L.	on the subject. To mee prepared simply to show	COCCAN CALLERONIE MAIN
29	tives it was decided, in view of the weak-	nated the tollowing county there. Obesting as	the Remotioner what policy in regard to the	QCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
e	ness of the Democratic nominees, to nom-	M. Gates, renominated; Clerk, T. F. Giddings;	black purcia the Nicholla party was already	New York, Aug. 11 Arrived, the steamen
P-1	ness of the Democratic nominees, to nominate two candidates. The Ron. William Jayne, who served as Territorial Govern-	Register of Deeds, H. T. Smith; Circuit Court	hei. Burke was not authorized to bind anybody on the subject. It was prepared simply to show the firmulations what policy in regard to the black people the Nicholis party was already committed to." Position for any	Egypt, from Liverpool; Ethiopia, from Glas-gow; Nederland, from Astwerp.
2	Jayne, who served as Territorial Govern	Commissioners, E. M. Clapp, of Galesburg,	"Those who attack the President for not-	cow : Nacional from Autores Blanches Secure &
d	or in Dakota by the appointment of	and I M Deals of Kalamaran County Sur-	enstaining Gov. Packard lorget that Gen.	QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 11.—Arrived, the A6
22	Benefitant Lincoln, 4 ml. William L. Gross, 400	veyor, Frank Hodgeman; Prosecuting Attorney,	Grant was fully congressed that it was impos-	
20	mathemar of throse Statutes, and the Hon. Dar	veyor, Frank Hoogeman, Froseculing Astorney,	"Those who attack the President for not- sustaining Gov. Packard lorget that Gen- Grant was fully continued that it was impo- sible any longer to upheld blate Governments in the South by the use of troops, when they were unable to stand above," I royarked, when	ristic, from New York.
20		E. M. Irish, renominated; County Treasurer,	in the South by the use of troops, when they	PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. IL-Arrived, the
1414		Enos T. Lovell, renominated. The Sen-	were unable to stand alone," I romarked when	steamer Onio, from Liverpool.
-	Jayne and Col. Gross were nominated bu the	storisland Representative Convention, in	Senator Matthews had completed his story.	LIVERPOOL Aug. 11The steamers Indiana.
30		the forenoon, resulted in the nomi-	Senator Matthews had completed his story. "It was pop liarly understood that Gen. Grant	from Philadelphia, and Wieland, from New
9		nation of E. Lakin Brown, of School-	had to be restrained to prevent him from with-	steamer Onio, from Liverpool. LIVERFOOL, Aug. II.—The steamers Indiana, from Philadelphia, and Wicland, from New York, have arrived out.
367	men in Sangamon, and who has carried this	DETICAL OF THE PARTY OF PERSON.		阿拉斯斯 植叶松 网络巴拉斯斯拉斯 计数据标识的 医二丁二
				的 型物型。所以在1000000000000000000000000000000000000
				医对抗性阴极 医多种原物性阴茎的 医拉克氏氏征
		THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE		

THE LABOR PROBLEM

The Trades-Unions Denounce the "Inter-Ocean" and "Pomeroy's Democrat."

Resolutions of Sympathy with the Shoe makers Now on a Strike.

The Sunday Love-Feast of the Communists.

Mervousness at Milwankee Over the Bailway Strike.

The Pennsylvania Miners Growing Strikingly Conservative.

THE TRADES-UNIONS.

A largely-attended meeting of the Amalga-mated Trades-Unions was held yesterday afternoon at Maskell Hall, to protest against the action of the Inter-Ocean in reducing the wages of its compositors and refusing to pa Union rates, and to indignate on the alleger extortionate practices of the boot and shot manufacturers in their dealings with their workmen. There was a large representation workmen. There was a large representation, present from the Chicago Typographical Union, and the Order of Crispins.

Mr. Charles R. Fugate called the meeting to order and Mr. Isaac George was chosen to pre-

ide. Mr. Fugate was elected Secretary.
Mr. Lang, of the Typographical Union, wa then called upon to say something. He said he had made up his mind to put his speech in the form of a plea for 40 cents, for the maintenance of 40 cents, and a justification of the Chicago Typographical Union in withdrawing their members from the Inter-Ocean office. | Applause. elt at some length on the history of type ting in Chicago, the rates paid, etc., insistin at, with the increased price of rents and com-dities, there should be a corresponding in-ase of wages. In 1849 the papers paid 25 nts, in 1858 30, and, as the work advanced further into the night, it was at last conceded tha tors should have 10 cents an hour extra after 10 o'clock at night, or 40 cents per 1,000 After 1 o'clock in the morning, they were even paid 20 cents extra per hour per 1,000. The 1857 came, but the wages went on as ever. Employers then mingled with their men. that their men were not receiving too high riod of inflation, and the necessity arose for al human wear and tear imposed by hight work was appreciated by the employers, who con-ceded that their men should receive 10 per cent extra for such work. Then came the Fire, and rents and everything went up. Wages in cer-tain lines of labor increased correspondingly, and the printers succeeded in obtaining another additional 10 per cent, the understanding being that it was to be but temporary, however. It ran along for fifteen months or so when it was

SCALE SHOULD BE REDUCED 55 to 50 cents. But then the proprietor tht the men could stand another so The Union was willing to debate the matter, and did debate it, the result being that the proprietors declared that the men should work for ictors declared that the men should work for cents on a morning paper. This was finally reed to, and ran along for fifteen months, nen another squeeze was proposed, and the nion, in view of the financial troubles in one fice, magnanimously consented to 42 cents, nich they thought was about as near hard-pan it was possible to get. Then they began to hear inpous mutterings about a further reduction. as it was possible to get. Then they began to hear ominous mutterings about a further reduction. They finally agreed to come down to 40 cents, but they swore then by the Holy Eternal that they would never work for anything less than that. Some of the proprietors realized that the men were now getting little enough and even type. In the course of time, however, there came a demand from the Inter-Ocean for a reduction to 30 cents, and they heard from Mr. Nixon that the paper couldn't survive much longer if it continued to pay 40, which The Tribune was still paying. A desperate attempt was made to hold the paper couldn't survive much longer if it continued to pay 40, which The Tribush was still paying. A desperate attempt was made to hold the office in the Union, the menbeing desirous of remaining with the paper. When Nixon found he couldn't hold his force, and after he had traveled around among the other offices and falled to get them to come into his conspiracy to cut all around, he issues his flat to may, not 36, but 33%. The speaker fully appreciated Mr. Nixon's position. The Union didn't desire to run the paper out, but the men had come to the conclusion that a tree that didn't bring forth good fruits should be hewn down and cast into the fire. [Applause.] There was an incorrect idea abroad, he said, as to the amount of money printers received. On a large morning paper it was physically impossible for a man to work more than flay days a week on the average, which, at the average rate of \$3.25 a day, meant \$16.25 a week,—wages actually less, in comparison with prices, than they were in 1852 and 1853. A fair rate now would be 45 cents per 1,000, prices having risen for rents, clothing, and all the commodities of life, and it ought to be paid on the large morning papers. [Applause.]

Mr. Lang devoted the remainder of his remarks to the strike of the Crispins, dwelling particularly on the outrage to which they were compelled to submit of competing with convicts, and endeavoring to show that the employers he said, were showing their hands now by their threats to import Chinamen,—men whose lives were not worth as much to this country as the life of a hog. [Applause.] But it should be remembered that the workingman's ballot in this country weighed as heavily as the millionaire's. [Applause.] In conclusion, he exaited the beauties of agitation and amalgamatior among trades-unions in the effort to secure decent living wages.

The following resolutions were read and adopted without discussion:

trades-unions in the effort to secure decent living wages.

The following resolutions were read and adopted without discussion:

Whereas, The Inter-ocan and Pomeroy's Democrat. newspapers published in this city, having seen fit, in the midst of the efforts of workingmen of this city and elsewhere, to endeavor to destroy the Typographical Union by reducing the already too low scale or rate of wages; therefore, be it

men of this city and elsewhere, to endeavor to destroy the Typographical Union by reducting the already too low scale or rate of wages; therefore, be it

Bisolved, That we, as workingmen, endeavoring to stem the tide of reduction of wages, the same being the direct cause of the present stagnation of oten the tide of reduction of wages, the same being the direct cause of the present stagnation of ousness and the unparalleled sufferings of the working classes everywhere, do hereby pledge ourselves to withdraw our patronage. all and sundry, from said newspapers and the batrons thereof.

A. R. PARSONS.

of Socialistic fame, was called upon to address the meeting. He was ready for it, and, after reading over the resolutions, started out on one of his speeches on the ills of the working classes, aften were starving who were willing to work, but who couldn't get work, and who were compelled to join the grand army of tramps, etc., etc. A good deal was being said by capitalists, in the way of a defense of their conduct toward workingmen, about the law of supply and demand, but as things were going on now in this country the demand for something to eat would soon become so intense that somebody would have to supply it. Appliause. There must be a speedy reform, or there would be a revolution [appliause], and the reform to be brought about was to be found in a reduction in the hours of labor, which would result in the employment of those who were now willing to work but could not find anything to do. [Applause.] Cheap labor was the good of the capitalists, that before which he bowed down, and it mattered little to him where the laborers came from. He would import them 3,000 miles across the sea, or pick them up in the streets, so that he got them chean. What the workingmen should appreciate that fact and not be begulied by any sther issues. Agitation was what was needed; but if it came to fighting, the workingmen should appreciate that fact and not be begulied by any sther issues.

Alt, Georre Schilling was called upon

to longer true that in untoy there was the lift must be intelligent mion, or I ald avail nothing at Applause in allowing resolution was also read and predict

THE COMMUNISTS. The Communistic meeting at the corner of Archer and Ashland avenues yesterday afternoon was not very numerously attended, about 150 people standing around the wagon from which the speakers addressed them. The as-

semblage was called to order by Mr. T. J. Morgan, and John Ryan presided. Benjamin Sibley, the first speaker, said that

he was a Communist, but when he made thi not know what he was talking about, because he was not a cutthroat. Communists were gen-erally regarded as bloodthirsty wretches, because excesses had been committed in Paris during the reign of Communism. It would be just as sensible to say that there was no merit in Christianity because bloody deeds had been done in its name. The speaker's idea of Communism was a uniting of all mankind in a common brotherhood. Some would say that this could not be done. But humanity was expable of almost any amount of modding, and, if the work of regenerating society was begun now, the present generation might see the changes spoken of brought about. It was a long way from the realities of the present to the possibilities of the future, and the distance could not be overcome in a single jump, but must be accomplished a little at a time. If the workingmen wanted immediate relief from their wrongs they must secure it by their own exertions. They would certainly never get it by following the men who are interested in keeping them down. They should organize, and act for themselves. Capital does not furnish the means of labor; Nature furnishes the raw material and labor improves it. Manufactures, etc., were necessary, but it was not necessary nor right that they should be owned by a few men. The best things in this country were run on a Communistic basis, and the common schools, water-system, etc., were examples of this. If this plan would work in the schools and water-system, it would be equally successful with the year companies and the street and of Communism was a uniting of all mankind of this. If this plan would work in the schools and water-system, it would be equally successful with the gas companies and the street and steam railways. The children should be taken out of the packing-houses and put in the schools, so that they would be ready to enjoy the benefits of Communism when they come. The world would eventually become one nation; and, when men found that it did no particular good to become rich, they would make no particular effort to acquire wealth. The Beechers advised the laboring men to save their money and thus acring men to save their money and thus acquire a competence; but when the workingman did this he reduced the standard of living, and at the same time the standard of wages, for at the same time the standard of wages, for laboring men were naid just what they could live upon. The speaker did not decry economy, but he wanted economy of material, not of money. Men should save something they could use,—such as clothes, turniture, etc. The cry of "Down with the capitalist" was all wrong; it should be: "Down with the system that makes capitalists and allows them to oppress the workingmen."

the workingmen."

John McAulife was the next speaker. He began by explaining the principles of the Socialistic Labor party, and said that its ticket had istic Labor party, and said that its ticket had received a larger support than that of any other party during the same time. The men of the oid political parties who had lost influence there were telling the workingmen what they should do, but these men of the Butler and Harrison stripe should be told to get into the ranks and prove their loyalty to the cause before assuming to be leaders. The Socialistic party would not units with any other for the purpose of gaining. prove their loyalty to the cause before assuming to be leaders. The Socialistic party would not unite with any other for the purpose of gaining a temporary victory. So long as the capitalistic party has power and can utilize it, the workingmen will continue to be oppressed. The Socialistic party proposed that this power should be taken from the capitalists and vested in the whole people. The laboring men of this country were slaves, and a condition of society was wanted in which a man could do as his conscience dictated, and not be flogged for it by any Scott, Vanderbilt, or Armour & Co. The workingmen were making the very guns that would be used to blow out their brains in case they revolted, and were also filling up the ranks of the militia companies that were formed to crush the laboring classes. The speaker then referred to the talk of introducing Chinese to take the place of, the stricing shoemakers, and said that if they came they bosses would be looked after, and, if that was not enough, the shops would be gutted. The experience of American manufacturers in bringing Irish and German, Jahorers, to this conviction of the second of the conviction of the conviction of the second of the conviction of the conviction

ain their rights.

The female Communists, to the number of a score or thereabouts, held a meeting yesterday at Greenebaum's Hall, No. 56 Fifth avenue, and succeeded in wasting several hours of time and keeping the reporters out of the meeting.

MILWAUKEE Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—The closest watch is

being kept on those engaged in the demonstra-tion and threatened strike among the railroad employes. The authorities have been especial apprehensive of an inroad of tramps who would engage in violence. But no unusual movement of that nature is visible. The police author ities, in repeated rounds of the vicinities of the three railroad manufacturing establishments. found no indication of an outbreak, and no strange characters were discovered about the strange characters were discovered about the streets or beer-gardens, or other places of public resort. No new developments exist as to the proceedings of the discontented employes. There is a secret organization in the city; called the Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Union, composed of mechanics of those classes in the employ of the railroad companies the founderies and other manufactur ing establishments of the city. A couple of months ago it was the intention of the Railroad Company, in view of the splendid crop prospects, and anticipating a very largely-increas ness, to equalize wages in the shops by advancing those receiving under \$2.50 a day, without interfering with those earning over that price, but, when the wheat crop was sunstruck and the blight destroyed the harvest, the Company found itself unable to carry out this determination. But the primary object of equalizing wages was effected in another way, about ten days ago, by cutting down those receiving the highest pay. In accordance with this order, men receiving \$2.30 a day were reduced 5 cents a day, those receiving \$2.60 were cut down 10 cents, and As none of the carpenters, coppersmiths, tin-smiths, brassfounders, painters, or laborers re-ceived up to these wages, they were not affected. The order for the reduction applied to all the St. Paul Railway shops east of the Mississ tiver, at Milwankee, Watertown, and other River. at Milwaukee, Watertown, and other points, and there were about 150 men in all these places affected by the reduction. In this city the number affected was about 100 out of the 600 or 700 employes of the Company. Early in the week a meeting of the Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Union was held, in which the reduction of wages was considered, and a resolution was adopted to call on General Manager S. S. Merrill, which they did Friday, on his return from Minnesota. He was suffering from illness, however, and was not able to enter in a prolonged conference, but agreed to meet them tomorrow (Monday) for a further interchange or expression of views. It appears, however, that longed conference, but agreed to meet them tomorrow (Monday) for a further interchange or
expression of views. It appears, however, that
the leaders and agitators were determined to
precipitate a difficulty, and yesterday, at noon,
they all knocked off work, including such other
employes and apprentices as they could induce
to act with them, making between 300 and 400
in all, who went to the general railroad office
for the purpose of stating their claims. No meetling was had with the railroad officials, who
did not expect to meet the men before tomorrow, and they were unprepared for any line
of action. It is stated that some of the leaders
in this demonstration are men who have always
lived free of reon, and have large gardiens on
the Company's land, and who have basses for
themselves and families over the road, and have
had other favors. The wares, which were reduced from 3 to 3 per cent, are still higher than
any private business or manufacturing action
hishment is taying and about the same
wages that are paid in the Illinois
Centrall, and "Aneago" of Rock Isinit
shops at Officaro, but a shade lower the wages
in the Chicago of Northwestern shops. The
wages as now fixed are decidedly higher than
those paid in the vicinity of Alongy and Ney
York City. Hundrads of mon are turned away
from the shops weekly, who apply for employment at these stress of even lewer. Elate
ments in the local press and in dispatches that
the Company have systematically reduced wares
and violated promises to employes are incorrect. Manager Merrill and the other railroad officials decidedly higher than
the Company have systematically reduced wares
and violated promises to employes are incorrect. Manager Merrill and the other railroad officials decided of the contents of the con-

same branches of skilled and unskilled labor. The Company's warea are, on an average, for common laborers, \$1 a day; for car-smith and ordinary shop hands, \$1.50 a day; for blacksmiths and machinists, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.70 a day. None of the carpenters and other classes of employes are eagaged in the threatened strike. The reduction of wages is not a measure of financial relief for the Company, for the total reduction of the pay-roll in all the shops east of the Mississippi amounts to but \$222 a month, or about \$8 a day. It is expected that the men will go to work to-morrow, and nothing further Portsville, Aug. 11 .- The Knights of Labor

last week considered again the subject of the general strike determined upon to take place early in August. The employes of the Phila-delphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company were almost unanimously opposed to a strike. tated that, while the wages were not such as they thought they ought to have, they had been gradually increased under the plan of making them participants in the advance of tolls; that they had assurances of steady work for the balance of the year and preferred to let well enough alone. A majority were of this opinion and voted against the strike. The Miners' Journal says: The Lehigh operators have determined to pay men on the 1875 basis, leaving no pretext for a strike.

THE HARVEST.

MINNESQTA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NECOLLET, Nicolett Co., Aug. 10.—Half of the spring wheat is about cut, and three-fourths of it is damaged by blight and rust, and it is so fatly lodged and grown over with wild buckwheat and convolvulus that it is almost impossible to cut it, and when cut it is put up loose like hay. It is further damaged by the continuous rains in coil and stack. Some fields are abandoned. It is estimated that four bushels to the acre will be a fair average for this county. Weather is too changeable to thresh. If oats could be secured they would be about an average crop. Fair prospect for corn crop. On ac-

the ground. SPARTA, Chippewa Co., Aug. 10.-Harvesting of spring wheat about half done. Grain of all kinds badly lodged. Wheat greatly damaged by rust and hot sun. Will average from ten to bushels per acre of No. 2 quality. Oats

15 bushels per acre of No. 2 quality. Oats good. Corn is growing very rapidly, and, where left by the blackbirds last spring, is splendid. Potatoes are of good size, and a full crop. The hav crop never was better.

AFTON, Washington Co., Aug. 10.—Wheat largely cut, but too late; badly damaged by rust and blight, and poor in quality largely. Will thresh from shock as far as possible, but shortness of labor supply compels stacking, which is well begun. Oats very light. Corn very fine. Barley a failure.

ORCHARD, Mitchell Co., Aug. 11.—Wheat almost a failure—the poorest crop ever harvested

very fine. Barley a failure.
ORCHARD, Mitchell Co., Aug. 11.—Wheat almost a failure—the poorest crop ever harvested in this county. Hundreds of acres will not be cut. Oats about half a crop. Corn continues to promise a good crop.

KANDEYORI, Kandeyohi Co., Aug. 11.—Wheat two-thirds cut. Damaged 50 per cent by rust, lodging, and blight. From greenness wheat became dead ripe in a week. There will be a loss from want of harvest hands. Thousands of acres in this county will not be cut. That man is a first-class foot that talks about wheat being good in Minnesota.

MORRIS, Stevens Co., Aug. 11.—Spring wheat three-fourths cut. Rapid progress has been made during the past week in cutting. Grain dead ripe. Oats turning out first-rate. Most of the grain will go into stack.

FORREST CITY, Mecker Co., Aug. 11.—Harvest about half over. Fully half the crop damaged by blight and rust. Will not average more than eight to ten bashels. The wheat in this vicinity will be shrunken, as it ripened all at once and dried up. Have had some tremendous rains.

MOORREAD, Clay Co., Aug. 11.—Spring wheat

lous rains.

MOORHEAD, Clay Co., Aug. 11.—Spring wheat s not all cut vet. No rust or blight. A large portion of the crop will go into stack. Oats good.

CLEAR WATER, Wright Co., Aug. 11.—Wheat crop spoiled by rust and shrunken by the heat. Outs more than an average.

SAUK CENTRE, Stearns Co., Aug. 11.—Having very warm weather for harvest. Heavy showers and hall in some regions destroying the whole crop. Shall not harvest over half a crop.

whole crop. Shall not invest over half a crop. Oats good where standing.

GLENWOOD, Pope Co., Aug. 11.—Harvesting has been slow. Crop damaged by rust and blight at least one-fourth. The wheat is badly shrunken and dried. Struken and dried.

St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 10.—The latest crop reports are as follows:
Scott County.—Threshing begun; E. F. Drake's farm yields per acre 25 bushels; no wheat; Sheriff Flaherty's, 2236.

Mille Lac County.—Threshing begun; wheat shrunken, with some smut; not yielding as much as expected. Pope County.—Heavy winds and rains

Fope County.—Heavy winds and rains through the week: unout grain mostly lays flat; threshing begins next week.

Rock County.—Wheat badly shrunk and crinkled; mostly put un loose; will not get over a third of the crop.

Martin County.—Weather improving; harvesting nearly done; threshing begins next week. Olmsted County.—Five per cent of the wheat will be left uncut; threshers getting out 250 to 450 bushels per day of such wheat as millers offer 50 cents per bushel. Harvesting on the Cass and Cheney farms and Red River Valley was finished to-day, 6,300 acres having been cut in thirteen days.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 11.—Reports from the harvest in this part of Wisconsin and Southern

Minnesota more than confirm the gloomy state ments of crop damage sent out during the past hree weeks. A careful estimate for the Counties of Monroe, LaCrosse, Trempeleau, and Vernon, in Wisconsin, places the wheat yield at haif a crop. Of this about one-third will go as No. 1, and the balance No. 3 and rejected. From the towns in Southern Minnesota about 200 samples of wheat received here the last few days with the execution of a few areas few. days, with the exception of a few samples from Faribault, all grade No. 3 and below. The vield is variously reported from three to ten bushels. It is estimated that there are 10,000 acres on the line of the Southern Minnesota that will not be cut, and thousands of acres now cut that will not pay the expense of cut-ting. There will be no wheat in Southern Minnesota of higher grade than No. 3 for shipment, and not one-fourth the amount of good wheat required by local mills. The mill men realize the extent of the calamily,—the meagre quanti-ty and almost worthless quality of the crop,— and many are already looking elsewhere for

DUNN, Dunn Co., Aug. 11.—Spring wheat cut. None stacked. Crop damaged one-third-by rust and blight. Oats damaged by rains. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Crawford Co., Aug. 11 .-

Spring wheat will average about one-half a crop. Oats good. Splendid prospect for corn. Hay crop damaged by rains.

BLACK CREESS Outagamie Co., Aug. 11.—
Spring wheat is damaged by rust and blight 50 per cent. Will be threshed and sold at once. Oats will be an average crop. The hay crop was badly damaged by heavy rains. The prospect for corn is good.

BERLIN. Green Lake Co., Aug. 11.—Wheat mostly cut. Wheat is damaged fully one-third to one-half. Oats are good. Corn is defing well, but is late.

Phinomag. O'Brien Co., Aug. 11.—Most of the wheat is going into stack. Corn is in splendid condition. Rye and barley are a good crop. Wheat not injured by rust. Spring wheat will average about one-half a crop.

Wheat not injured by rust.

IOWA.

Sacrail Dispatches to The Tribuse.

Mangado, ia., Aug. 10.—Harvesting all done, and threshing commenced. The best of wheat through about thirteen bushels per acre, and down to two bushels per acre; quality generally more. Outs will not reigh us heavy so last year. Weather favorable for corn, although I hear considerable complaint that there is a worm of some kind cutting off the roots of the corn, and the corn, dying from this cause. Weather has been dry.

West Sing, Crawford Co., Aug. T.—Spring wheat is mostly cut. Some is in the stack. Budly damaged by the hot weather and blight. Grop will be light. Oats were badly lodged. Corn is doing very well.

Marshall, Marshall Co., Aug. 11.—Some few have commenced to thresh. Wheat is very poor. Mostly rejected. Yield about to bush-

be more than an average crop.
GLIDBEN, Carroll Co., Aug. 11.—Everything certainly was in favor of a heavy crop of spring wheat. The bet weather has damaged it seriously. Wheat all cut. The greater portion will go into market this fall. Oats are more than an average crop. Corn promises to be heavy. Has eared well. Weather warm and dry.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Brownville, Nemesha Co., Aug. 10.—Spring wheat nearly all cut; one-third of crop damaged. One-fourth of crop will be threshed at wheat hearly all cut; one-third of crop using aged. One-fourth of crop will be threshed at once, the balance is in stack. Oats very poor crop, near half went back with rust. Prospect now for cora is simply immense. The winter wheat is being threshed and some being sold. The most of the winter and spring wheat will stand in stack and go through the sweat. Potatoes, onions, cabbare, and all tinds of vegetables are very abundant. Peaches, apples, and all the small fruits abundant. Tacrasen, Johnson Co., Aug. 11.—Spring wheat badly damaged by rain: not all cut; quaity inferior. Oats nearly ruined. Corn crop promises immense.

Winden, Saline Co., Aug. 11.—The continued wet weather has damaged wheat in stack. Not all cut yet. About half the barley sowed in good condition; the remainder colored. Prospects for corn could not be better.

Collumbus, Platte Co., Aug. 11.—Harvesting completed. Damaged from 10 to 20 per cent from hot and wet weather; is all small grain. Prospects good for a very large crop of corn.

Fremont, Dodge Co., Aug. 11.—Oats are yleiding poorly. Spring wheat all cut and will yield fifteen bushels. Corn will make a grand crop.

DAKOTA. Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

RIVERSIDE, Clay Co., Aug. 11.—Wheat is amaged fully one-half. It fell down as soon as ripe. A large amount cannot be bound. Oats a very good crop. Wheat will mostly go into

THE GENERAL YIELD.

New York Transe. And. 9.
The prospects of the crops are naturally receiving great attention now, and, as usual at this season, many estimates are made. The country, including that from official sources of the Department of Agriculture, place the general yield this year above the average. The average condition of the winter wheat-crop, as given by the Deportment, is 101, unusually high. There is little doubt that the crop is alamount and quality. The harvest has been completed in the South, and is nearly at an end in the North. There has been an increased acreage of about 25 per cent this year, acreage of about 25 per cent this year, and though the weather has been unfavorable in some sections of the country, the yield will assume a larger aggregate than last year. The California crop, though it is reported not to thresh out so well as was expected, is certainty a heavy one, and it is estimated that about 650,000 tons will be available for export. In the Southern Atlantic States the weather has been unfavorable, but in Texas the highest condition in a large acreage is reported. Insects and blight have reduced the yield in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In the Ohio Valley the average condition is reported as very high. In Ohio it is placed at 125; Michigan, 105; Indiana, 115; Illinois, 107. In this State the condition has been reported high, though some loss dition has been reported high, though some loss is reported in central counties from the Hessian fly. Genesee County is rated 95; Wayne, Or-ange, and Seneca, 75; Oswegs, 80; and Saratoga

ange, and Seneca, 75; Oswers, 80; and Saratoga 97.

The very bright prospects of the spring wheat, as reported earlier in the season, have not been fulfilled in all instances, especially in the Northwest. The Bureau places the average for the entire area of spring wheat at 106, but reports from Milwaukee and other points state that the spring wheat does not thresh out as well as expected. The hot weather struck the wheat when it was "tit the milk," and many of the heads contain almost nothing. The reports are conflicting, and affect nearly the whole of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Few reports are favorable, though several correspondents think the increased acreage in those States will bring the crop up to the average.

The average estimate of injury is 30 per cent.

The corn crop gives promise of being even

estimate of injury is 30 per cent.

The corn crop gives promise of being even larger than that of 1877. The Bureau of Agriculture reports that about 50,000,000 acres of corn are under cultivation, this rear. The in Texas if reaches 30,000 acres; in Louisiaua, 100,000 acres, and Mississippi and Arkansas also report a large increase. The condition of the crop in these States is reported good, and the general average of the country is placed at 95. This State furnishes one of the exceptions the This State furnishes one of the exceptions, the corn having suffered from early frosts.

The rye crop promises well on the reports, the general average being 101. The Eastern, Middle, and Western States, where this cereal is chiefly grown, all make high returns. Oats and barley furnish more than an average yield, the condition of the whole country being 101 for each.

condition of the whole country being 10i for each.

The cotton report is gratifying, the condition being 99. The Department of Agriculture, up to the end of July, had received reports from 304 counties of the cotton belt, of which 68 report 100, and 118 above the average and 118 below. The general conditions are reported higher for July than June, and there may be a further improvement before the crop is picked. There is a marked increase in the acreage of sugar-cane and sorghum. There is a marked increase in the acreage of sugar-cane and sorghum.

The condition of the fruit crop is not so promising. Apples, however, are above the average. New England, Florida, Texas, Nebraska, and California, all give evidence of more than an average yield. Vermont is stated at 140, Delaware 35, and Missouri 61. The grape crop was damaged by the late frosts in the Northern States, but is a full average in the Southern States and in California. The rose-bug has done great damage to the Onlo vineyards. tornia. The rose-bug has done great damage to the Ohio vineyards.

The low price obtained for tobacco last year has reduced the aggregate acreage this year one-fourth. Only twelve States grow tobacco, but these report the crop at 97.

A SOLDIER'S DEATH.

How Young Rucker Gallantly Lost His Life, as Related by Jack Dunn, Frontiersman.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—It will be remem-bered that Lieut. J. Anthony Rucker, of the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A., was drowned about three weeks since in Arizona Territory while attempting to rescue a brother officer, Lieut. Henely, from drowning. Young officer, Lieut. Henely, from drowning. Young Rucker, a brother-in-law of Lieut-Gen. Sheridan, though only a short while in the service, made his mark on the frontier and was always spoken of as a model cavalryman. His soddierly qualities, however, were his by birthright, for in the army to-day there is not a truer, braver, or more generous man than his father, Gen. D. H. Rucker, a veteran who has seen fouty-one years of active service, having participated in two wars in addition to the interminable conflict with the Indians. Gen. Bucker, who is stationed here, has just received from Jack Dunn. one of the cest known frontier scouts connected with the army, a letter quantaining an account of the accident and attempted rescue by which young Rucker lost his life. This letter I have transcribed for you: Cawp Bown, A. T., July 13.—My Daar Sin: CAMP Bowis, A. T., July 13. — MY DRAR SHI:
We have just laid away a man, —to you he was a
son, to me a brotaer. Allowed him more than all
the world beside, and when the waters closed over
Tony's form I was robbad of a noble, generous,
self-sucrificing friend,—not a friend as the world
goed, but a friend in the most holy and exalted
semeel

self-alerificing friend, mot a friend as the world goed, but a friend in the most holy and exalted sense.

The method of his moble death is briefly told.
Twiss a little before 7 o'clock on the evening of July 11. A heavy rain had set in, and the guich which separated our mess-tent from the body of the guich search of the self-aler of the guich surging to the self-aler of the guich carrying with it stamps, roots, and rocks from the raines above.

Tony, Lieut, Henely, and myself determined to swin tims stream for order to reach our mess tent. I crossed first, Tony followed, and we both arrived safely on the apposite shore. On looking back we saw that Lieut, elenely had started, but his borse became unmanaceable in the rashing terrant, and, in his efforts in control him, the horse fell over backwards, and both horse and rider disappeared beneath the surface. It was during the struggling which now took place that Lieut, flenely was stunned by a kick from his more. No officker did I see the Lieutenant's danger than I plunged into the stream to his research. But no man could live made and to his research. But no man could live such a torton, when he were a wear of the stream to his research. I same done that the such a torton his bear and a wear and the research of the same and the same and

Tony, and I found the watch and presented it to him after the capture.

Thus died the mobiest-hearted man I ever knew. I write not in condolence, but as a full sharer in the deep grief which his death has brought. Nobiy he lived and nobly he died, for "the noblest hince where min can die is where he dies for man." I am, air, very traity yours.

Tony's scout, guide, and becom friend.

P. S.—The watch indicated 7 o'clock. This is just as it stopped when Tony was drawned.

It is a noteworthy fact that this is the third death that has recently occurred where the victim was a young officer and the son of a veteran. The other two cases to which I alluie, Sturgis and Crittenden, but their lives with Custer on the fatal day of the Little Rose-Bud. Although Lieut. Rucker did not lose his life in an action against the enemy, he died like a gallant geutleman and a soldier, sacrificing his life in an endeavor to save that of a friend and messmate. In the list of American soldiers who have died as soldiers should, will his name not have died as soldiers should, will his name not have died as soldiers should, will his name not have died as soldiers should, will his name not have died as soldiers should, will his name not

RAILROADS.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. The Rollroad Gazette states that the Brothe hood of Locomotive Engineers has reported fer expulsions for the past two or three months and has recently organized two new divisions one at Los Angeles, Cal., and the other a Winona, Minn. There have been some report winona, Minn. There have been some reports this year of a "general strike" to be made on the railroads this summer, but there seems to have been absolutely no foundation for them. A strike at this time is extremely improbable, and especially one by the Brotherhood. It, as too many forget, was not concerned in the strike of July, 1877. But it had struck so many times during the warrious year.

during the previous year, on various roads that it was at once assumed by the general public that it planned the Jufy strike, and it still gets the credit of that deplorable event with a great NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS The Northern Pacific Railroad makes the folowing statement showing the earnings and

operating expenses of the Northern Railroad in Minnesota for the year ending June Freight ... 5, 8:27, 61 19, 596, 97 Total\$695, 799.36 Motive power...... Maintenance of cars Maintenance of way Conducting transpor .\$328, 467: 31 Last year, for the same period, the gross earnings were \$629,292.61, the expenses \$336, 340.23, leaving net earnings \$182,952.38.

THE SPIRIT-TAX.

Comparison of the Receipts from the Va-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8 .- The Com missioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a statement showing the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits by collection districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. This state ment shows that in every collection districtithe was a large falling off in receipts as compar with the preceding fiscal year. The amount re ceived from this source for the year was \$35,-284,673, against \$43,922,392 for the year epding June 30, 1877. It will be noticed that Ohio and Illinois paid nearly two-thirds of the cutire amount, and that Illinois alone The pearly one half of the aggregate receipts. as much tax as any State in the Union, except the States of Illinois and Kentucky. The fol-lowing statement will show the collections made during the year by districts and States:

	MASSACHUBRTES.	
	Third District	382.4
3	Fifth District.	408,7
•	Tenth District.	64 8
	Total	
ı	Total 8	854, 0
	CONNECTICUT.	-
	First District	104,4
	NEW YORK	
	Second District	3
	Twelfth District	7.9
	Twenty-fourth District	311.4
4		
•	Total	319,6
١	PENNSTLVANIA.	
l	First District	138, 16
	Eighth District	80, 1
	Ninth District	85, 30
	Twelfth District	3, 68
	Twentieth District	1,17
	Twenty-third District	175,98
	Total	
	Total 9	434.40
	MARYLAND.	1000
	Third District	508, 10
	APPER	- Server
	First District	7, 429, 38
	Fourth District	281, 51
	Sixth District.	379, 32
1	Seventh District	2,24
4	Eleventh District	680, 46
1	Eighteenth District	16, 59
ı	Total	8, 809, 53
2		
4	Fourth District	2,616,03
ł		1,96
ł.	The state of the s	
ŝ	Total	2,618,01
7	- ILLINOIS.	
3	First District	6, 219, 25
ij	Second District	9,53
31	Third District	800,04
7	Fourth District	216, 79
	Fifth District	6, 501, 71
	Seventh District	1,61
i	Eighth District	1,904,05
i		
п	Total	5, 653, 03

MISSOURI Total Second District ...

Fifth District ...

Sixth District ...

Seventh District ...

Eighth District ...

Ninth District\$ 392,690 1,398,991 . 1,854,080 742,385 . 128,753 48,415 Total.... IOWA. Second District.....\$ 2,677 6,592 First District 643, 825 868 Total 644, 693 44, 181 Second District.... Third District ifth District. Total ... S
Second District ... S
Fourth District ... S
Fifth District ... S
Sixth District ... S 121,959

Total

First Distret. SOUTH CAMOLINA. S 6, 667
Second District. ALABAMA. S 11, 668
First District. TEXNESSEE. S 487 127

96, 550

Gen. Scott's Daughter.

Gen. Scott's Daughter.

Gen. Scott's Daughter.

Gen. Scott's Daughter.

Correspondence her fort World.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ang. I.—In the gossip which followed the announcement that Gen. Sherman's son bad left for Europe to become a Catholic priest, a story was told of the fomantic circumslances attending the career of one of Gen. Winfield Scott's daughters, who died in the Copyens of the Visitation at Georgetown. This story was to the effect that Miss Scott fell deeply in love with an attache of a foreign legation, who loved sincerely in cotton. The match was opposed by Gen. Scott, and through his instrumentality broken off. She went heart-broken to a convent, and he prepared himself and was admitted to the priesthood. In course of time he was ordered to Georgetown College, and a portion of his duties consisted in hearing the confessions of the nuns at the college. On one of these occasions Miss Scott knelt in the confessional to her former lover. Each recognized the other. She fainted, went

country.

The true story of the affair a related by a friend of the family of Gen. Scott is much less romantic than the tale of the coasins. Nearly forty years ago Mrs. Gen. Scott was living in Paris with her family, the younger daughters being pupils in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She moved in the highest circles of Parisian society, and her eldest daughter was known, because of her exceeding beauty and culture, as "La belle Americaine." A Frenchman of excellent family and considerable wealth fell in love with Miss Scott. His affection was reciprocated, and, with the coasent of Mrs. Scott, an engagement of marriage was made. In visciprocated, and, with the consent of Mrs. Sou-au engagement of marriage was made. In vi-ting the Convent of the Sacred Heart, when her younger sisters were at school, Miss Sco-became deeply impressed with the hely-life-the Sisters. In a comparatively short time of was converted, and determined to devote he life to the Church. She sought and obtained release from her engagement. What became ife to the Church. Ste source. What became of elease from her engagement. What became of her lover is not known, beyond the fact that he never left Europe. He was reported to have joined a religious order in Rome. Miss Scott returned to the United States with her mother returned to the United States with her mother hands afterwards, and was admitted to the charge of the state of returned to the United States with her mother shortly afterwards, and was admitted to the Covent of the Visitation at Georgetown. She was in delicate nealth, when, on the 2d of October, 1844, she received the habit of the novice, and on the 25th of August, 1845, she died of

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO, The alarm from Box 344 at 8 o'clock vesterday afternoon was caused by the discovery of fire in the sewing-machine factory of Edward War-necke, Nos. 46 and 48 West Huron street. It third floor, probably from combustion of effect rags. Damage to building, \$100; to stock, \$100. A still-alarm to Chemical Engine No. 3 a

issuing from a broken chimney at No. 204 West Washington street, occupied as a saloon by Eddie Marsh.

The alarm from Box 324 at 8:55 last evening was caused by a fire in the cottage No. 264 John-son street, owned and occupied by William Kol-bow. Damage to building, \$200; to furniture, \$300; no insurance. Cause, a lighted candle left in a clothes-closet.

bow. Damage to building, \$300; to furniture, \$300; no insurance. Cause, a lighted candle left in a clothes-closet.

The losses at the Washington street fire, partially reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, will not reach large figures, for the Fire Department worked like troopers, and saved nearly three-fourths of the building,—a very extraordinary piece of work. The building is valued at \$10,000, less than one-third of which is destroyed. It is insured in full for the loss, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The mill-furnishing company of T. W. Baxter & Co. will

insured in full for the loss, but in what com-panies could not be ascertained. The mill-fur-nishing company of T. W. Baxter & Co. will not lose more than from \$6,000 to \$7,000, as comparatively a small amount of machinery was burned too badly to be fit for use. Most of the frou work can be straightened out and put into immediate use. The loss is fully covered by in-surance. A. Martin occupied a portion of the building as a grain-drying establishment. He loses about 50 per cent on 5,000 bushels, and about \$1,000 on drying apparatus. The elevator ut \$1,000 on drying apparatus. The elevato AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 11.—The ex tensive sawmill property of Sears & Holland, in this city, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire about midnight. The mill was one of the largest on the river, giving employment to 100 men, and cutting 130,000 feet of lumber and the same of the largest of per day. Extensive improvements had been added last winter, and the mill had already cut 9,000,000 feet of lumber this season. The loss is \$50,000, with \$20,000 insurance in the following companies: North British & Mercantile, \$2,500: British America, \$2,000; Western Assurance, \$2,500; Home, New York, \$1,000; Queen's, Liverpool, \$1,500; German-American, \$3,500; Imperial & Northern, \$5,000; other companies, \$3,000;

CURRENT OPINION.

Which is "the biger man," Kearney or Butier?—Washington Republican (Rep.). Butler and Kearney represent admirably the two wings of the Nationals. Both want to em-brace, but each is afraid the other will choke him. New York Tribuns (Rep.).

Tilden wanted more time, and he got it. He is likely to have plenty of time in the future, unincumbered with the duties of the office of Chief Manistrate. — Price Republicala (Rep.).

Ex-Goy. Headricks was clear and decided in his sneech at Indianapolis yesterday. He was decided in his intentions not to express any opinions whatever, and was clearly successful. — Washington, D. C. Star Und.

Vashington (D. C.) Star (Ind.). If Tilden thinks the country is a horse that is going to stand still four years to let him climb up into the saddle in 1880, because another fellow got his seat in 1878, he has mistaken the nature of the animal, and is doomed to disappointment.— New York Express (Dem.).

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, has failed in the grocery business. His failure does not in the least disqualify him as a statesman among the Buckeyes. He has lasued some notes that will not be paid upon demand, but that is the "Ohio idea."—

Philadelphia Record (Ind.).

"What," asks a Democratic contemporary,

"Malt, asks a Democrate contemporary,
"has been proved by Mr. Potter's Committee?"
This is an easy one. It has been proved that an
effort was made to buy a Louisians Elector for
Tilden, and that the "spirit of mortal shouldn't
be proud."—Norristown (Va.) Herald (Rep.). Kearney will never be able to put Butler into the Governorship. The only way to get the General into the chair is to treat his elevation as a grand lark. Lots of persons would vote for Ben just for the fun of seeing him "shake up" the kepublicans during a single term.—Boston Heraid (Ind.).

Ind.).
The friends of Mr. Hendricks should preand triends of Mr. Hendricks should present him with a side-saddle. Such protracted riding astride must be very wearing on his constitution. A reversible afticle that would enable him to dop his legs over when the weight on one side became embarrassing, would be a political hoon.—

Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).

One of the most curious things about the One of the most curious things about the nominations of the new National or Workingmen's party is, that as a general thing it is not the horny-handed sons of toil, but wealthy cantalists, that get the best positions on their tacket. This is especially true with regard to their Congressional nominees. —Pattsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

Unless conclusive evidence of some high

Unless conclusive eyidence of some high crime or misdemeanor committed by Mr. Hayes should be brought to light, he stands in no more danger of impeachment than Grant stood when the two Houses of Congress were Republican. This subject of "impeachment" is, perhaps, very appropriate for the dull season, but the plain truth is that Mr. Hayes tenure of office until March 4. 1881, is as secure as anything human can be.—Buffalo Courier (Dem.).

Says a Washington special: "Capt. James B. Eads, of the Mississippi jetty system, arrived here to-day. He reports everything progressing to his satisfaction at the jettles, and says there is a clear twenty-four feet of water now through the South Pass, and the depth is increasing daily." Why at twenty-four-foot channel does not trunish passage for vessels drawing twenty-one and twenty-two feet Eads does not explain. This, however, is immaterial, as the depth still to be accounted for can be found in the columns of the jetty journals.—Memphis (Yenn.) Availanche.

We believe that the course which the President has pursued has made independent

We believe that the course which the President has pursued has made independent movements in the South possible, and removed that fear of Federal interference in local affairs which has long made the whites of the South a compact Democratic party. We believe, too, that the very fact that the Southern leaders have practically rejected the tender of good will and that very justice which they demanded for the South has relieved the Republican party from the charge that it is not disposed to accord the South its rights, and fixed upon the Southern leaders the responsibility of refusing to accept in good faith the olive branch of peace, and to carry out the spirit of the constitutional amendments.—Besion Journal (Rep.).

Taking a dispassionate view of the situation, it is not extravagant to assert that the success of the National Democracy two years hence is seriously menaced by this independent movement. In the quarter where the Northern Democrats consider the safety of the party assured for many years yet, from that very quarter the danger will come. The South is too solid to be secure. As matters now stand the loss of Virginia, or North Carelina, or Georgia, or Tennessee—the States where the Independent movement makes the most progress—the the Benederate in 1880 would mobally give the Republicans the Presidency,—the loss of two or three of these States certainly would but while it is exceedingly difficult to device a remedy.—Augusta (Gu.) Chronicis (Dem.).

Augusta (Gu.) Chronicle (Dem.).

Why should not the Nationals of the West call themselves Communists and be done with its The central idea of Comminism is that property is a robbery. Now, when a National undertakes to divide accumulated property, he goes a far as the most advanced Communist has yet gone, and it doesn't make a straw's difference how or by what means he attempts to do it. The Communist proper would take musket and bayonet and do it by force. The other kind of a Communist would do it by issuing worthless money and competing.

The Nationals of Dauphin County, Pa The Nationals of Dauphin County, Pa., not only want the currency inflated, but the volume of shad in the Susquehama increased. By shameans. Let the Government issue a thousand sallions of pieces of pasteboard, each inscribed:

Gen. Butler is the owner of the yachi Gen. Butler is the owner of the yacht America, built by the Government at a cost of \$15,000, and sold to him by Secretary Robeson during the last Administration for \$5,000. With this yacht, manned by men in Butler's uniform be coasts in New England waters, leading occurring it of denounce capitalisis and bondholters, and abuse the rich loaters in New York who waste their money playing at stage coach. Butler is a sweet seented representative of the workingmen.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

LIFELIKE IN DEATH.

Bodies of the Dood

Bodies of the Dead.

Ame Fork Broat.

A remarkable contribution to science is Dr. Rodgers' chemical solution styled the "Allekton" for preserving dead bodies. The word is Greek, and is freely translated "everlastingly."

The Doctor, who halls from See Park Greek, and is freely translated "everlastingly."
The Doctor, who halls from San Francisco, invented this compound a year and a half say while making experiments for the preservation of meat. His attention was attracted to the subject more particularly on reading of the cremating process of Dr. Lemoyne in Pennsylvania, which he regarded as revolting in the extreme. In order to bring the matter in the fullest light before the order. the matter in the fullest light before the public the Doctor placed nimed in communication with the leading scientists of the country, and in response to numerous invitations cone to come to this city and give an expisation his process. About fifty physicians and an and other large cities, assembled yeste afternoon at the rooms of Mr. Stephen Mer in Eighth avenue to witness the experim Shortly after 3 o'clock Dr. Rodgers appearance. and in a very modest way introduced himself to his audience. -He is a tall, well-built man of 32 with a large, intellectual head, sightly bak light hair, and has the address and manner of rofessional lecturer. While he was spe the currosity of his hearers was aroused by three open caskets which lay behind him.

"If the gentlemen will now step forward," said be, "I will explain the process," One of the caskets contained the body of a woman who died of dropsy; another that of a woman who was carried off by a malignant disease, and the third was that of a man who died of tion. The body of one of the women and lying in the Morgue and the underta-thirty-two days, and yet, under the influenthe newly-discovered fluid, not only was then no offensire odor, but the limbs were satisfy flexible and the skin assumed a life-like ha. The Doctor exhibited the "needle" used in the process, a tube about fourther laches lock and one-third of an inch in diameter, with a tapering count, which is inserted in the abduce of one-third of an inch in diameter, with a taperise point, which is inserted in the abdomen and forced upward through the dispiragm, first over one lung, then over another, and intivity into the intestines, the fluid being pumped in by a small rubber tube. The average quantity is one cuart. A small flat brush used by painters in variabiling is next dipoed into the fluid and passed over the entire body, and this part of the process the Doctor atyles "brushing." This completed, the body, it is claimed remains intact for months and years. "Of course." said the Doctor, "we do not propose to prevent absolute putrid decomposition, but we have accomplished the fact that the body shall remain perfectly innocuous." He said it was astonishing how people sit in churches where podies are interred and never realize their danger.

recently been crosen must carry and Lucason for this reason, according to "Wilson's Hygiene," and from the same authority we learn that a few drops of decomposing animal matter, imprennated in a well, poisoned 457 persons. This is the most powerful poison known, according to the ablest scientists. A body weighing 130 pounds generates 120,000 cubic feet of gas. A decomposing body gives off suiphureted hydrogen and ammonia, which are offensive to the smel. The other gases emitted are not offensive, but are poisonous, so that people are frequently paisoned by gases without knowing it. When sulphureted hydrogen is breathed it care diarrhea, typhus and typhold fevers, which was proved in all the wars from the Orimes to the Turco-Russian. The molecules in small-por cases penetrate the earth and come to the surface as water percolates, and entering our houses is breathed and creates disease."

With the new compound the Doctor said he would enter the abodes of the worst cases of small-pox, typhus or yellow-fever and reader these maladies perfectly innocuous. Its primary effect, he said, is to destroy contagion, and in this respect it is the most powerful spective placed within the reach of man, so that it will at once preserve the health of the living and the bodies of the dead. The Doctor frequently rubs it on his hands, and can eren drink it in solution in small quantities. Physicians have claimed that nothing can penetrate dead tissues. Dr. Rodgers has faisified his theory in one of his early experiments on the body of a woman who had been dead third days. He colored the fluid black and injected it into the body, and when the leg was afterward cut the flesh appeared a natural red color and Prof. Wood and other eminent physicians in this city admit it after the severest tests."

The first instance of the application of the

beyond all question," said the Doctor, "that it not only prevents but arrests decomposition, and Prof. Wood and other eminent physicians in this city admit it after the severest tests."

The first instance of the application of the "Allekton" in this city is not only so full of interest, but so starting, that mention of it cannot be here omitted. The wife of a wealthy gentleman residing in Forty-seventh street, died of puerperal fever on the 28th of lass lay, in her 38th year. Prior to her demiss abe requested her husband not to have her remains interred for six days. After the third day the odor from the body became so offensive, not withstanding the large quantity of fee used, that the undertaker suggested an immediate interment. "No," said the distracted husband, "I will carry out my poor wife's wishes to the letter." The undertaker had recourse to Dr. Rodgers, who, after a brief consultation, had the consent of the hasband to apply the fluid. Not only was decomposition arrested, but the face resumed a life like hue and the limbs became relaxed. The body was interred at the end of the six days in the family vault at Woodlaws, and there some touching incidents of this kind may be the essed twice or three time a week when the gentleman enters the vault, unlocks the easies, gazes upon and embraces the body of his wife. A few days ago he entered the vault with his little child of 8 years, and when he lifted the little child the remains as affectionately as in life. This scene, according to Dr. Rodgers, may be continued for years.

MIRDFR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribute.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug., 11.—A colored man named Nig Lewis, living on Big Stranger Creek, in this county, was shot this morning by a white man named Davis. The murders are caped to lows, and has not been captured.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—The Chinese Embassy decline anything in the nature of a public reception till after their presentation to President Hayes. Permanent quarters in Washington are being selected for the Embassy.

The cable was barely twenty-four hours shead of the misfls in announcing the "betrothat of Count Andrassy's only dampites with Prince Alfred of Montenuovo, a distant coming of the Emperor of Austria." Mile. Hom Abdrassy is to marry the second son of Prace William Albert of Montenuovo, who was the son of Maria Louisa, the Freat Napoleon's second wife, by Count Neipperg, one of are Ministers, whom she married as her second mustand, and to whom she bore Prince William Albert, Aug. 9, 1821. The house of Montenuovo was raised to the princely rank by the Empere Francia Joseph in 1864. The Emperor is the grandson of Maria Louisa's father, Francia Loy his second wife, and this is where the cousins amp comes in.

and seated imment, wall opposite. "Nor you the terrible posity young and beautiful whom you are depeths moment placed, the fuse within a footnet, whose door I catending my arm, is barrels, each of which have but to spring the penetrate you. Bene sit—dou't get up!—is ly powerful enough to BLOW YOU.

An Interview wit

New York, Aug. city, I received the that Mr. W. L. Alden,

going to Europe for Wishing to give the

for this deliverance,

gared in the custom text upon which to the expense of some town generally prefer until I mentioned the smile departed from his eyes. He locate attricken with a

denly stricken with into my arsenal,

said he, with awfu

As it was a sort of

square, every part of by the occupant. A prised the furniture

prised the furniture,
any more. A small or
inclosure. Mans, cha
the walls. An odd-s
visitor's chair.
"Sit down," said t
suppressed voice, as h
and seated himself,
wall opposite. "Nor

The place was very

PREPARED FOR

gaged in the custo

when I touch a spring not blow you throu ceilings, you see: a fere with the men in the head to have the rems strewn over the cases trivances fail; I have, a desk-drawer—"a se a bayonet. Now go obut ee particular."

This looked like ser man. Seeing somethi in an opening allusion works which were ly doubt the sources of which his ecitornals a "Those volumes," do they also go off "yes," was the say it least, went off—"sid. And it hasn't o "What are you go Alden?"

"That is proper.

"That is proper. end be, at the same is the size of Capt. We muscles above and that any athlete migh "Where did you g I asked in wonder. "Where I got the wot suppose I go about friends, do you?" "But whence that "Canoeing." "Once more, then, for?"

for?"
"In confidence?"
"Certainly."
"Friend, I go to le
long desired to learn
covered, soon after I
public sentiment was "How was that?"
"Well, I used to repractice. I got so I ably well—for me. I one night, when my opportunity to learn strong, and kept up to four hours. When I the just and exhaus looking from my wind CAUSED MI

hooking from my wing gig before the door of the same moment I at ten by and enter the whether it was a girl pelled to give up the from Long Island." iron Long Island."

"To what part of E
"To Italy. To I
akies, the land of Ho
"How is that? Ho
"Not exactly. Exc
little mixed, becaus
Greece,—a national er
'National' steamah'
volume there, and I'l
no, vou can read it at
to buy the book some
"How long will you
"As long as my mo
"Of course you are

but I don't count in books. That is a rese are \$3 or \$4 due me but I shall not draw, "Your books have "Splendidly. I m not less than \$75 from not less than \$75 from mean the first book—that failed. I ch second time."

"What do you pro "Nothing. I have lng. My wife and help me accompiish to "Will you write le "Not till my fur leave a few editorial"

"Will you travel "I want to get to A friend recently for there are extremely teresting ruins of a dancing-riris. As she will probably in me. She has intime will go also.". "By the way, whenet?" "Oh! that is the the War,—the one l War, I tnink, if I h "Why did you sel "I have always like all the Popescourse l mean to go shall be very sad th Rome. They are ACTUALLY CL and putting in me and putting in me sacrilege. I have toward the Vatican I remember rightly the lately-deceased was his name?

was his name? Rrieve just the same Mr. Alden then coportrait—cut from his remarkable was flick in the East, and Greek drug-store in the East, and Greek drug-store in the East, and Greek drug-store in the thing on the centleman appeare. He threw it in the "Yes," said the with his paper." It was a wine-Alden, who is always of one kind or as habit of sending throther-editors, and once shippang editor at his summ making him nay the

editor at his summ making him pay th Mr. Alden said, troubled him great playsician had ore rest. So he will se Upper Italy, and Canoeing has give created nervous it tribute aseries of his absence, but w resupondence.

seople to take it. He would destroy as by making them worthless; he by imposing unjust burdens on the cross and permitting the class and permitting the class in the classification of the control of the classification of

Toledo Biade (Rep.).

jonals of Dauphin County, Pa.,
int the currency inflated, but the volin the Sasquehanna increased. By all
the Government issue a thousand
deces of pasteboard, each inscribed:

the will of the catcher. New York

.).

there is the owner of the yacht
lit by the Government at a cost of

sold to him by Secretary Robeson
at Administration for \$5,000, With
annead by men in Butler's uniform.

New England waters, landing occamounce capitalists and bondholders,
a rich loafers in New York who waste
playing at stage coach. Butler is a
representative of the workingmen.

Journal (Rep.). rnal (Rep.).

ELIKE IN DEATH. Bodies of the Dead.

Nee Fork Biraid.

Ame Fork Braid.

able contribution to science is Dr. emical solution styled the "Allek-reserving dead bodies. The word is is freely translated "everlastingly." who halls from San Francisco, incompound a year and a half ago g experiments for the preservation is attention was attracted to the ore particularly on reading quasting process of Dr. Le-Pennsylvania, which he rezarded in the extreme. In order to bring a the fullest light before the public placed nimself in communication ding scientists of the country, and to numerous invitations consented o numerous invitations con his city and give an expiana About fifty physicians and under-this city. New Haven, Baltimore, large cities, assembled yesterday the rooms of Mr. Stephen Merritt,

the rooms of Mr. Stephen Merritt, vanue to witness the experiments.

2 o'clock Dr. Rodgers appeared, modest way introduced himself to ... He is a tall, well-built man of 53, e, intellectual head, stightly bald, dd has the address and manner of a lecturer. While he was speaking to heavers was aroused by the is hearers was aroused by three in lay behind him.

at lemen will now step forward, we explain the process. One of ined the body of a woman who mother that of a woman who

another that of a woman who off by a malignant disease, and the sat of a man who died of consumption of one of the women had been Morgue and the undertaker's
and yet, under the influence of
ered fluid, not only was there
but the limbs were entirely
skin assumed a life-like hue.
ited the "needle" used in the about fourteen inches long and inch in diameter, with a tapering

as inch in diameter, with a tapering is inserted in the abdomen and of through the disphragm, first hen over another, and lastly the over another, and lastly the fluid being pumped in tube. The average quantity is small flat brush used by hing is next dipped into the aver the entire body, and this east the Doctor styles "brush-omnieted, the body, it is claimed, let for months and year. "Of the Doctor, "we do not propose sofute putrid decomposition, but apished the fact that the body perfectly innocuous." He said it thing how people sit in churches

recently removed from one "contained gases sufficient to persons. Eleven cemeteries have closed in the City of London for cording to "Wilson's Hygiene," same authority we learn that a composing animal matter, traces.

oison known, according to the A body weighing 150 pounds and cubic feet of gas. A decomives off suiphureted hydrogen ich are offensive to the smell, emitted are not offensive, but that people are frequently ages without knowing it. When hydrogen is breathed it causes its and typhoid fevers, which was the wars from the Crimes to the hydrogen is breathed it causes its and typhoid fevers, which was the wars from the Crimes to the the earth and come to the survey percentage out the dand creates disease."

We compound the Doctor add he he abodes of the worst cases of thus or vellow-fever and render is perfectly knocuous. Its primadid, is to destroy contagion, and it is the most powerful agent thin the reach of man, so that it preserve the health of the living of the dead. The Doctor freit on his hands, and can even attoin in small quantities. Physimed that nothing can penetrate Dr. Rodgers has falsified this of his carly experiments on the oman who had been dead thirty wed the fluid black and tojected by, and when the leg was afteresh appeared a natural red colour whe have proved stion," said the Doctor, "that it ents but arrests decomposition, d and other eminent physicians in it after the severest tests." stance of the application of the this city is not only so full of intarting, that mention of it canonitied. The wife of a wealthy failing in Forty-seventh street, all fever on the 28th of last May, are. Prior to her demise she reshand not to have her remains days. After the third day the body became so offensive, note large quantity of fee used, that suggested an immediate intersaid the distracted husband, "I ut my poor wife's wishes et." The undertaker had by. Rodgers, who, after an on, had the consent of the busic large quantity of fee used, that suggested an immediate intersaid the distracted husband, "I ut my poor wife's wishes et." The undertaker had by. Rodgers, who, after an on, had the consent of the busic large duantity of fee used, that suggested and when he bids dual the consent of the swife, he entere

Lewis, living on Big Stranger anty, was shot this morning by led Davis. The murderer es-id has not been captured.

HINESE EMBASSY.

Dan., Aug. 11.—The Chinese anything in the nature of a sulfater their presentation to the Wash.

Permanent quarters in Washselected for the Embassy.

assy's Daughter.

assy's Daughter with
Montenuovo, a distant coasin.

f Austria. " Mile. Hora Any the second son of Prince
of Montenuovo, who was the
sa, the great Napoleon's secn Neipperg. one of ner Minsontenuoro, and per series of the series of t

The Humorous Editorial Writer of the New York Times.

ALDEN.

As Interview with Him Anent His Intended Visit to Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—On returning to the city, I received the startling announcement that Mr. W. L. Alden, the Times humorist, was that Mr. W. L. Adety, the 17th annorms, was going to Europe for a six months' residence. Wishing to give the American people the reason for this deliverance, I sought the man of funny editorials. He was found in the newsroom, engred in the customary search for a paragraph-tert upon which to build a column of humor at text upon when to dutie to the text upon when the expense of some person or place,—Western town generally preferred. All was well with us until I mentioned the word "interview." Then the smile departed from his face, the twinkle the smile departed from his race, the twinkle from his eyes. He looked a changed man, sud-desly stricken with subdued sadness. "Come

PREPARED FOR THE INTERVIEWER." aid he, with awful caimness. Of course I went. The place was very convenient for an arsenal. As it was a sort of box not more than five feet aguare, every part of it could easily be reached by the occupant. A desk and two chairs complete the furniture. There wasn't room for my more. A small cannon stood in the window-indosure. Maps, charts, and pictures adorned

meiosure. Maps, charts, and pictures adorned the walls. An odd-looking cabinet faced the visitor's chair.

"Sit down," said the humorist, in the same suppressed voice, as he passed behind the desk and seated himself, supporting his feet on the wall opposite. "Now I will briefly explain to you the terrible position in which you, although young and beautiful, and with a family upon whom you are dependent for support, are at this moment placed. That cannon is loaded, the fines within a foot of my cigar. That cabinet, whose door I can thus easily reach by extending my arm, is composed within of forty larries, each of which contains a cartridge. I have but to spring that door and forty balls penetrate you. Beneath the chair on which you stid-doo't get up!—is a charge of powder exactly powerful enough to

ly powerful enough to

when I touch a spring with my foot. It could
not blow you through, because these are iron
cettings, you see: and, besides, it would interfere with the men in the composing-room overbead to have the remnants of my interviewers
strewn over the cases. In case these little contrivances fail, I have here "—taking them from
a desk-drawer—"a seven-shooter, a bowie, and
a tayonet. Now go on with your questions—
but be particular."
This looked like serious business for a funny
men. Sesing something in his eve, I took refuge
in an opening allusion to a number of scientific
wors which were lying on the desk, and no
done the sources of that scientificlearning with
which his editorials are so replete.
"Those volumes." I suggested faiteringly,
"do they also go off!"
"Yes," was the savage reply; "one of them,
it least, went off—when the last interviewer
iid. And it hasn't come back vet," he added.
"What are you going to Europe for, Mr.
Alden!"

"Not exactly. Excuse me; you see, I get a little mixed, because I sail for Italy on the Grace,—a national error caused by sailing on a 'National' steamsnip. But hand me that volume there, and I'll tell you what Italy is, or, no, you can read it at your leisure—if you care to buy the book somewhere."

"How long will you remain in Italy?"
"As long as my money holds out." "As long as my money holds out.
"Of course you are wealthy?"

"O rest you are wealthy?"

"O res!

but I don't count in the money made off my books. That is a reserve fund. I believe there are \$5 or \$4 due me yet from the publishers, but I shall not draw on them for that."

"Your books have paid well, then?"

"Splendidly. I must have already received not less than \$75 from my publishers. I do not mean the first book—because the publishers of that failed. I chose a strong house the second time."

"What do you propose to do in Italy?"

cond time."

"Wast do you propose to do in Italy?"

"Nothing. I have long wanted to do nothing. My wife and children will go along to help me accomplish this cherished purpose."

"Will you write letters?"

"Not till my funds get short. But I shall leave a few editorials behind me, touching or topics of the time at which they will be printed In that way I shall get to Italy and

before my friends—and creditors—realize their loss."

"When do you eatil?"

loss."

"When do you sail?"

"Aug. 31, present month and year."

"Will you travel much outside of Italy?"

"I want to get to Egypt before I come back. A friend recently from Egypt tells me the ruins there are extremely interesting. The most interesting ruins of all, he says, are the Egyptian dancing-girls. As my wife heard him say so, she will probably insist on going to Egypt with me. She has intimated that, whither I go, she will go also."

she will probably insist on going to Egypt with me. She has intimated that, whither I go, she will go also."

"By the way, where did you get that bayonet!"

"Oh! that is the one I intended to carry in the War,—the one I should have carried in the War, I tnink, if I had gone to the War."

"Way did you select Italy as your residence?"

"I have always had a fondness for Italy. I like all the Popes—so far as I know them. Of course I mean to go to Rome, though I know I shall be very sad there. Why, they are ruining Rome. They are

ACTUALLY CLEANING THE STREETS, and putting in modern improvements. It is sacrilege. I have long been kindly disposed toward the Vatican. I have grieved, I think, if I remember rightly, very much over the loss of the lately-deceased Cardinal——let me see, what was his name? No matter, though, I should Rriere just the same over any of them."

Mr. Alden then called my attention to his portrait—cut from the Graphic—of the Pope, to his remarkable war-map representing the conflict in the East, and his favorite engraving of a Greek drug-store in the classic times. In pure Attie were such mottoes as "Soda kai Suropoi—ten tikets phor one Dollar," etc. As I was deliberating on the best way to get out safely, a gentleman appeared and presented a periodical. He threw it in the door, rather.

"Yes," said the humorist, "there is Phillips with his paper."

It was a wine-circular; and it appears that Alden, who is

It was a wine-circular; and it appears that Alden, who is

ALWAYS AT HIS JOKES
of use kind or another, has song been in the labit of sending these circulars to one of his brother-editors, sending them in all odd ways, and once shipping a box of them to the poor siltor at his summering-place in the mountains, making him pay the expressage.

Mr. Aiden said, seriously, that his head had broubled him greatly for some months, and his blysician had prescribed change and absolute rest. So he will settle down in a quite place in Upper Italy, and try to regain his health. Canceing has given him muscle, but not a recreated nervous force. He will probably contribute a series of letters to the Times during his absence, but will undertake no regular correspondence.

information. Ris latest proposal was to the city-editor:

"Now, Charley," said he. "I understand well that you and the boys will never let me go away from you without a remembrance,—a token. My dear fellow, you know i will have a hard time to get my favorite brand abroad—

WHY NOT MARE IT CIGARS?

Suppose, now, you get the boys to chip in \$2 spiece, and buy me 200 cigars—and you can keep 100 of them yourself, and I won't know anything about it. See?" The present is not yet decided upon.

For some time past, Mr. Alden has had the hackman engaged to carry him, his wife, and two children to the steamer. And, to avoid the rush of such occasions, as well as to show the completeness of his arrangements, he says he has engaged the same hackman to sawit his return and carry him home again, though he doesn't know when that will be. No writer of the Metropolis will be more missed. H. G.

information. His latest proposal was to the "Now, Charley," said he. "I understand well that you and the boys will never let me go away from you without a rememprance,—a token. My dear fellow, you know i will have a hard time to get my favorite brand abroad—and the common of the central fine to get my favorite brand abroad—and the common of the central fine to get my favorite brand abroad—and the competence of the my ourself, and i won't know any thing about it. See!" The present is not yelected upon.

For some time past, Mr. Alden has bed the hackman engaged to carry bin, his wife, and two children to the steamer. And, to avoid the rush of such occasions, as well as to show the other of the steamer. And, to avoid the rush of such occasions, as well as to show the doesn't know when that will be. No writer of the Metropolis will be more missed. H. G.

VANDERBILT'S MONEY.

Mushroom Capital and Communism.

American Financier.

The Vanderbilt family is reputed to be worth sting of the capital stock of the Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. If this supposition be true, they own one-half of the property owned by that corporation subject to a mortgage of about \$40,000,000. Now, who but its principal owner ever estimated the value of that property at \$130,000,000? Yet it is upon such a calculation of the value of the Central & Hudson River Railroads that the Vanderbilts have recently been able to buy up other railroads and to enlarge their powers for extortionate charges upon the public. In 1808 the combined par value of the capital stocks of the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroad.

Handson River Railroads and to enlarge their powers for extortionate charges upon the public. In 1808 the combined par value of the capital stocks of the New York Central and the Hudson River. Rail the components of the contral of the capital stocks of the New York Central and the Hudson River. Rail the components of the contral of the capital stocks of the New York Central and the Hudson River. Rail the components of the extortionate charges upon the public. In 1868 the combined par value of the capital stocks of the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroads was \$42,712,700, and their average market value did not much exceed that sum. But on a value did not much exceed that sum. But on a certain Saturday night Commodore Vanderbilt declared the capital stock of the Central to be \$23,035,000 greater, and at a later period, when the consolidation with the Hudson Company occurred, he declared that the value of the two stocks combined was \$89,428,300. Here was an increased valuation in the space of two years of \$46,717,600. This certainly was an easy way to create wealth, and one which beats the Greenbackers out of sight, yet it was acquiesced in by the public generally, and the Vanderbilt family became to be acknowledged the wealthiest in the country.

backers out of sight, yet it was acquiesced in by the public generally, and the Vanderbilt family became to be acknowledged the wealthlest in the country.

But it may be well worth considering what will happen when the certain course of events tears down this paper wealth of a night. It is true that on this immense capital the Central & Hudson has continued to pay 8 per cent drawn and child in the State. But it must be remembered that, since all this false and fictitions wealth was created, the bonded debt of the Company has been increased some \$27,000,000, which, with the premium at which the bonds were sold, realized the Company over \$30,000,000 in cash. No statement has ever been made public of the disposition of this sum of cash realized, beyond the general report made each year to the State Engineer, showing large additions charged to the construction and equipment accounts, and which charges have been out of all proportion to the visible additions to the property. Hence it is that some conservative folk think that a large proportion of the sum received from the sale of bonds has been paid out for dividends. We intend no disrespect to the gentlemen who compose its Board of Directors, but we do not believe that even a single one of them, outside of the Vanderbilt family, has ever seen a detailed statement of the disposition which was made of the sum realized irom the sale of bonds, and of a sum which is equal to the original cost of the entire double-tracked line from Albany to Buffalo. Recently Mr. William H. Vanderbilt family, has sever seen a detailed statement of the disposition which was made of the sum realized irom the sale of bonds, and of a sum which is equal to the original cost of the entire double-tracked line from Albany to Buffalo. Recently Mr. William H. Vanderbilt is obtained the control of the Michigan Central Railroad, which, with his previous control of the Lake Shore and Canada Southern Railroads, gives to him the supreme control of all the business between the East and the West; that Er

value of the property of the Central & Hudson Company will not be declared to be \$250,000,000, and that a fresh demand will not be made for rates which "shall be remunerative on the capital invested?" It is this fictious capital, not only in Central and Hudson, but in nearly every railroad of the country, which the merchants and people have to fight. It is a fight against the demand for payment for services not rendered; for interest on capital not invested. In a word, it is a fight against Communism. That stratum of the commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of the country,—commonly known as the middle class,—if opposed to being ground between the upper and the nether mill-stone, must strike with equal force the fictitious capital, demanding unjust wages, and that other Communistic element, which would prevent all men working except on terms lixed by an association.

THE'N. P. EXCURSION.

The Verdict on the Country Expressed in a Brief Memorial and a Letter to Mr. H. E.

Brief Memorial and a Letter to Mr. H. E. Sargest.

st. Paul Pioneer-Press, Ang. 10.

The Northern Pacific excursion party were taken yesterday morning in carriages by the St. Paul members of the party to points of interest around the city, and at half-past 11 took the train for Minneapolis, accompanied by Mr. Sargent, where, after dining at the Nicollet, they were treated to a ride around the noble city at the falls. After visiting its mills, manufactories, and seeing its beauties, they returned to St. Paul in the evening, and will depart this morning for home. They all express themselves highly delighted with their excursion over the Northern Pacific, and greatly surprised at the fertility and agricultural resources of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific, which some of them had been

at the fertility and agricultural resources of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific, which some of them had been led to believe was a barren and imhospitable desert; at the rapid development and settlement of that region, and especially at the magnificent wheat farms which have so suddenly made a scene of spiendor of a portion of the Red River Valley along the line of the Northern Pacific. The gentlemen connected with the party held a meeting yesterday morning at the Metropolitan. and adopted the following brief memorial as an expression of their verdict upon the country traversed and in recognition of the courtesy of the General Manager, Mr. Sargent:

A meeting of gentlemen of the commercial bodies and bress of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Faul, and Minneapolis, who have just returned from a trip over the Northern Pacific Railway from St. Paul to Bismarck, via Brainerd, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Aug. S. 1878.

The Hon. Harrison Ladington, of Milwaukee, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. A. Dapray, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, was elected Secretary. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the Northern Pacific Railway traverses a section of the country succeptable of general cultivation, and capable of producing a variety of croose in unlimited abundance. The agricultural resources of the country are but imperfectly known to the general public, and erroneous impressions prevail in many minds. The country is healthy, and the land is rich and capable of supporting, in comfortable independence, millions of hardy seemen. Live stock, vegetables, and grain can be produced as easily and abundantly as in lowa and Nebraska, and more than this need not be said. Homesteads are rapidly located all along the line. Considerable colones have established themselves at various points, numerous and advanced enough to support local newspacers, as well as churches and schoels. In the Red River Valley, which is of unsurpassed fertuity, limmense progress has been mating the past two years, and in a sh

trip, made especially agreeable by his kind and

HARRISON LUDINUTON,
JOHN P. McGregor,
J. Mrdill,
S. W. Preston,
Andre Matteson,
W. K. Sullivan,
Herry H. Sirlet,
R. W. Johnson,
Murry Relson,
Herry R. Kalet,
J. A. Dafran,
W. D. Washburn,
D. Blakeley, and others.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN PARIS.

A Chicago Lady's Address Before the In

ternational Congress of Women.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, July 29.—The United States are represented at the International Congress of women now in session in this city, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and Mrs. Jane Graham Jones, of Chicago. Subjoined is the brief salutatory given by the latter lady; an address which

the destrows—"a severa-should a should be a souther of the state of th

came to her seeking these intellectual advantages and privileges cruelly denied them at home; France, who compelled republican America and civilized England to open their educational institutions to women; France, the birth-place of a host of women whose spientid genius, devoted lives, and heroic deaths have encouraged and inspired women of other lands in their struggles to shake off the ignominious shackles which the ages have riveted upon them. How appropriate it is, then, that the women from all nations meet on the free soil of France to give to the world their "declaration of rights." To-day we clasp hands and pledge hearts to the sacred cause of woman's emancipation. To-day we neet to thank France for the grand woman whose lofty utterances come echoing and re-echoing to us through the corridors of time; to thank her for her great men who have been the beacon-lights to guide all men to higher civilization and greater hatred of oppression.

men who have been the beacon-lights to guide all men to higher civilization and greater hatred of oppression.

In the name of my great country women, inaugurators and leaders of the women's rights movement in America,—the eloquent and ardent advocates of liberty for men and women alike, both black and white; in the name of the officers of the National Women's Suffrage Association of America; in the name of those grand women, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony I salute the women of France and of the world assembled in this Congress, and wish them God-speed. When we recall to our minds what has been accomplished by noble women everywhere, we are encouraged to renewed effort.

In America we have accomplished wonders, and yet we demand more, and shall continue to demand until we are equals in State. In church, and at home. Twenty years ago woman entered our courts of law only as a criminal to be tried; now she enters there as an advocate to plead the cause of justice and invoke the spirit of mercy. Twenty years go woman entered the sick-room only as the poorly paid nurse, now she is the trusted medical adviser, friend, and counsellor. To-day she is, in many respects, the peer of man; to-morrow she will be in all respects and acknowledged equal. Who can measure the influence this Congress may have in woman's advancement toward that perfect equality which justice and humanity demand.

Women of France and of the world be of good cheer and continue to agitate for the right; for in the elevation of woman lies the progress of the world.

SLANG.

French and English. Paris Correspondence London News.

It may be remarked that slang often converts parmless words into insulting epithets, thereby eausing foreigners, who translate the trivial ex eriously misunderstood. That very word 'trivial," by the way, has a sense of impropriety attached to it in French, and is never used but to designate language of the coarsest kind. In English we say of a fast young man that he is a "pickle," and compare a proud, fussy person to a turkey-cock, and a sleepy, heavy country wench to a cow; but it would never do to apply the equivalents of cornichon, dindon, or vache to French persons, under pain of shocking the least fastidious hearers. Where we say in English that a man is an owl, the French say (vulgarly) buse (bustard), or huitre (oyster); their term for a lout is chameau (camel); for a miser, rat (rat); for a person with a spiteful tonzue, tegne (moth); for an obstinate martinet, cheva (horse); for a silly woman, lisotle (linnet); and for an oaf, serin (canary).

On the other hand, the valorous qualities of the rabbit meet with more generous recognition in France than in England, so that a French soldier would say admiringly of a comrade, "Crest un rude lapin," meaning a most plucky fellow. The French describe a spendthrift as a panier nerce (basket with a hole in it), a credulous simpleton as a gobemouche (one who gapes for flies); a busy-body, as a deucheur de meries (one who hunts for blackbirds), and a person more free in making unctuous promises than in keeping them as a domanur d'eau benite de cour (a giver of court holy water.) A young lady whose conduct leaves something to be desired is said in France to "throw her bomnet over the windmill;" a cook who levies undue perquisites on the money given her for marketing. Tait danser l'anse du pasier (makes the basket-handle jump).

A skinflint is one who would "shear an egg," cut a fartning into four, or else one "who does not tie up his dog's with strings of ssusages." Where the English say that a man has feathered his nest, the French say that a man has teathered his nest, the French say that he "has stuffed by the term se faire du masueis sang (to make bad blood). The young Parisian dandided in his dress professes to be "tre a guatrs epingles" (next as a new pin, as we should say); vattached to it in French, and is never used out to designate language of the coarsest kind.

sweet hearney, tell me again of those and lots by the Town of 'Frisco: it is so pleasant to hear of thy headquarters since thou didst swear (and curse) to me that thou'd be desolate without the Widow; and when thou described them, it is with a mocking lip and most stalwart oaths, as if custom had made thee disdain vampires.

Nay, dearest, nay, if thou wouldst have me paint. The lots to which, could Love fulfil its prayer. This hand would lead thee. listen: A sand-jot Shut off by fence of wood from the rude world. Near a duck-pond margined with shells of clams And cans of shining tin, glassing softest skies, As cloudless, save with rare and roseste shadows, As I would have thy canvass.

The Widow.

My last, best love?

Kearney.

A shanty poor, but most respectable.

Lifting its humble walls from out the yellow plain Of tossing sand, musical with cats, Whose song should syllable thy name! At noon We ride together in my dray, and wonder Why Earth could be unhappy while the vampires Still left us—you and me. We'd have no friends That were not lab'rers: no ambition save To excel them all in bounce; we'd read no news That was not takes of bounce, that we might smile To think how poor all interviewers Gave the trae inwardness of hearts like ours! And when night came, amid the "masses," dear, We'd guess how much would be our share When wealth is redivided. Dost like the picture?

The Widow.

The Widow.

Oh! as the B in Ben and Butler do I hang
Upon the taffy of thy eloquent tongue.
Ain't I in luck? And, if I dote on thee,
Who would not love thee like thy Wid'?

Who would not love thee like thy Wid'?

Kearney.

It is the votes thou lovest, not the man;

Within my eyes resideth nothing green.

It, in the stead of sand-lots, drays, and sich,

Id shown thee that I'd no vote but my own.

Thou hadst found no honey on my tongue—

This won't go down!

Exit Kearney, whistling: "Trust her not; she's

fooling thee."—Albany Evening Journal.

woman they want is 20, the window of supplementary of the three ordering levels of the protection of t

JEFFERSON'S KOME. Washington Correspondence New York Sun. On a level place of two or three acres on the very summit of a hill near Charlottville, Va., stands the house half embowered in trees. On the south, as you approach it, the broken wincomplete ruin, but in front and rear the space cious porticos are in a fair state of preservation, and the building otherwise has the appearance of shabby splendor. It is a long brick structure surmounted by a deme, with the architectural devices peculiar to Jefferson. The only sign of life about the place was a rarged and and the building otherwise has the appearaise of shabby splendor. It is a long brick structure surmonned by a dome, with the archicettral devices peculiar to Jefferson. The only sign of life akout the place was a ragged and groveling old man,—se vertiable tramp in appearance,—who rocked himself in the sun in achair on the portico. It was hand to believe that this faded and threadbare person had taken possession of the place many years ago, and eked out a subsistence by charging the University students, and such other visitors as came up from Charlotteville, an admission to the house. In the long impending litigation of the property no one has had any control of it, and this man has simply exercised the decrine of "squatter sovereignty," "Do you wan to see the inside of old-man Jefferson's house!" was his salutation. "Thes it will cost, you be cents." The money paid, he hobbled through one of the main doors, and, dropping an iron bar, they both swung open and the visitors and in a lofty, square hali, the main or central room of the building, on one side of which was a balustrade, from which the old man quainty self-man shall and one above it under the dome of the house were used for ball-frooms. There was nothing in the room but a folding-ladder in a corner and s cisck over the doord, both of which belonged to Jefferson, and a chandeller of handsome pattern, which hunder, if you say that world grain, young man, it is glit you from top to bottom!" The frighted clerk whispered to the east-boy to go out and bring a policeman in to arrest the crazy misches, and in a lock of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor was laid in blocks of white celling. The floor wa

that he provided him with sleeping accommodition in the house. A makeshift bed in the shop was provided for "the invalid," who retired to bed at the usual hour. While the family was reposing the lad began to pack up the most valuable treasures in the establishment, and with these he decamped before daybreak. All efforts to track the robber were unsuccessful. Under the head "In Faux Maiade," the story of this robbery was told in Le Petit Journal. Some days after a French youth took up his quarters at an hotel and restaurant in the vicinity of Golden. Square, London. His mode of living and the quantity of jewery he displayed aroused curiosity and suspicion. One of the waiters happened, by the merest chance, to take up Le Petit Journal and read the article, "Un Faux Malade." He was convinced that the visitor was none other than he who robbed M. Brugn oit. He spoke to the landlord, and Lerona was taken prisoner. The following property was found in his bossession: Seven gold watches, seventeen gold bracelets, sixty-seven gold rings, seventeen single studs, twelve crosses, seven necklets, seven chains, thirteen pairs gold studs, six seals, three loops, one string of pearls, several sets of studs, purses, and many miscellaneous articles, the whole being valued at more than 20,000 francs. He had disposed of a portion of the property to meet current expenses.

At Auteuil the other day, in a cozy little articles, the whole being valued at more than 20,000 francs. He had disposed of a portuon of the property to meet current expenses.

At Auteuil the other day, in a cozy little hotel in the Park des Princes, the Spanish Government's agents arrested a mysterious elderly lady who was living with her sister in great luxury. Stories differ, one correspondent declaring that she was extradited to Spain; another that the arrest was made by error, the lady being mistaken for Senora Baldomera. The woman they want is 55, the widow of Senor Larra, a well-known Spanish satirist who biew out his brains some time ago for some unknown reason. She is of a good family. In 1872 she attracted much attention by borrowing money in small sums from the laborers and snop-keepers of the capital, returning them in a few days with 12 per cent interest. The fame of the buena senora, or goodiy lady, soon spread throughout the city, and when she opened a bank on similar principles its doors were thronged. She paid the interest regularly for some months, but one fine day in 1875 she decamped with neariv \$1,00,000. The same swindle had just been operated successfully in Naples and at Berlin, in each case also by a woman. The Spanish Government is still on the woman's trail, and expects to find her, though when she first ran away it was understood that she had gone to Mexico.

Indians are in the habit of driving buffalo into the Rollingstone River, where they are drowned and then fished out for food. The Rollingstone gathers no moose, however.—Graphic.

Russia is willing to yield a good deal to England, but she will fight all Europe rather than accede to Beaconsfield's demand that the name of one of the provinces of European Turkey shall be changed to John Bullgaria.

and if he goes to wheelle mosey out of his rest tives on fallactons pretenses, this operation is described as "pulling up a carror" (firer use or the fall of the conservation of the cons

BATTLING WITH A SHARK. Boy Terribly Bitten While Bathing in

the East River.

New York Sun, Aug. 9.

Last evening at 5 o'clock Charles Gates, aged
14. of No. 46 President street, Brooklyn, and
Artbur Cole, aged 16, of No. 96 Sackett street, Arthur Cole, aged 16, of No. 96 Sackett street, had a novel and exciting encounter with a shark in the East River. They had hired a boat at the foot of Columbia street for the purpose of going on a crab-fishing expedition. They embarked at 5 o'clock, and pulled slowly down the parked at 5 o'clock, and pulled slowly down the river until they reached the breakwater be-tween Columbia and Hicks streets. Here Gates remarked to his companion that he would like to take a swim. Cole reptied, "All right; peel off, and I'll remain in the boat until your re-turn."

off, and I'll remain in the boat until your return."

Gates undressed, plunged into the river, and swam several times around the boat.

Meanwhile Cole was engaged in attaching a rope to a large stone which he had on board, and which he meant to use as an anchor after they began to fish. Cole's attention was soon diverted from this work by a sudden and violent displacement of the water, which almost upset the boat. Almost simultaneously with the shock which was thus given him, he was startled by the screams of his companion, who loudly called for help. Cole concluded that Gates had met with some accident, and was about to leap into the water when, looking over the side of the boat, he saw his companion struggling with a shark.

There was no time to be lost. The cries of Gates were growing fainter, and in a minute

relatives and neignoors, is a lad of quiet demeanor, and has unusual intelligence for his
age. He says that the shark was at least eight
feet in length.

CAPTURING A SHARK.

Long Branch, Aug. 8.—All the fish eaten in
the hoteis here are caught within sight of the
beach. Fishermen go out in small boats a mile
or more from land, in pleasant weather, and
use both nets and hooks. To-day three of these
men came across a school of Spunish mackerel
and drooped a net to scoop them in. Just then
a shark also discovered the mackerel and went
for them. The shark quickly found himself
fast in the net, which was a new one, capable of
holding him in spite of his violent struggles.
This was over a mile from the shore. The captors started at once to land him. They made
the net fast to the boat in such a way as to securely imprison the shark, and rowed landward with all their might. The shark darted
to and fro with all his great strength, and tore
the net considerably, but could not free bimself.

The tow to the beach occupied a full hour of
hard work. The shark was drawn floundering
out on the sand, scaring the bathers and drawing a great multitude of spectators. He was
formidable in appearance. His length was
actually nine feet and a half, although rumor
soon lengthened him to seventeen, and he
probably weighed 750 pounds. His open mouth
showed double rows of very sharp pointed
teeth, and when a man stuck in a shovel the
jaws closed upon it crunchingly. Generally the
gazers kept at a respectful distance until his
throes had become weak. A woman deliberately thrust the point of her parasol into his big
staring eyes, and seemed to enjoy the pain that
he showed. His captors soon had a tent erected
over him, and thus have since been doing a fair
business at 10 cents a sight. This evening they
are putting sait into him in the hope of preserving him until Sunday, when a large number of
dimes could be taken in.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. a Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 wenty seconds:
Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av,
RUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Sinc Island/av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

MUSICALe

A three-line adsertisement inserted in this column
during week days for 50 cents; such adsitional line 12
cents On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words
average a line. A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND ORGANS

ken during the past week in exchange for new to raments. We can offer these organs on small month | Craments | Calculus Sec. A Prince & Co. 4. \$30, 523, 525, 525 Exter. 2 Sinith \$00, 57 Burdet. \$40, 500, 57 Burdet. \$40 Bauer & Co. \$40 Bauer & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE OR TO RENT—THE MOSTON HOUSE, I Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., with a good run of transient custom and boarders. CHARLES MOSITOS.

POR SALE—GRAIN WAREHOUSE, COMPLETELY equipped; most eligible beating in Nebraska; businesses the complete of the complete

PERSONAL—JOHN WHITMORE WILL HEAR OF A COLUMN AS A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PE LOST AND POURS L 657-A BAY HORSE, WITH ONE WHITE HIND Look, and red hor wages, with yellow body, marked J. V. Express 58. Resum to JOHN VI CE E. 137 Forquer-68.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADT WILL GIVE IN-struction in the native German language, in Engle-

CITY REAL ESTATE A three-line advertisement inserted in this turing week days for 50 cents; such substituted ents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is character POR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI-820 per foot 48 \$25 per foot, 25, 50, 100 or 607 feet by 170 deep, either on Indiana or Prairie-ara, wost or cast fromt-between Forty-second from Forty-first of forty of the forty of the foot of first from the foot of Indiana. Forty-third-sia, cars in front of lots on Indiana. Forty-third-sia, cars in front of lots on Indiana. Forty-third-sia, cars in front of lots on Indiana. Forty-third-sia, cars in front fronts; there will be thouse built on this block in a few weeks by narrices will have purchased 00 feet each; this is the grandest chance ever offered in Chicago to get fine residence lots; term ill cash. have purchased 30 feet each: this is the grandest when ever offered in Chicago to get the residence lots; terms all cast.

\$3,000-a splendid 2-story and basement, 14 rooms, brick dwelling, and to 23x130, east front on Carpenterst, between Madison and Washington-sts; this is certainly chean; splendid location.

\$1,800-\$800 down, solendid business lot. 25x100, on State-st., between twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. December 15, 1800-2000 business lot. 25x100, on State-st., between twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. L. 820-2000 business lot. 25x100, on State-st., between Dearworn and Butterfields. 31,800-2000 business lot. 31,800 cash-14 rooms, 2-story framed dwelling, and 2 lots. 50x125, close to Rock lained car-shops, corner Fiftieth-st.; house cost \$3.000 to business. 25x100, 50x125, close to Rock lained car-shops, corner Fiftieth-st.; house cost \$3.000 to business. 25x100, 50x125, close to Rock lained car-shops, corner Fiftieth-st.; house cost \$3.000 to business. 25x100, and 10x100 to 10x100, 10x100 to 10x100, FOR SALE—\$3.00—A SPLENDID OCTAGON.
Tront brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, on Wells-ax, one block from extrance to Lincoln Park; the house could not be built to-day for \$3,000, terms casy. T. B. BOYD, floom 7. 179 Madison st.

POR SALE—83,000 WILL PURCHASE KLEGAN I new marble-front house, 631 West Adams-st. kitchen and dining-room on first floor. Inquire at 135 South Clark at. FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN NO, 1823 Butterfield-st., at half its value; screet pared, water, sewer, etc., all complete. P 63, Tribune office. SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE.

COR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFTI LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 month; cheapes property in market, and shown free; besteact free: relirosd fare, 100 cents. HA BESUNE, \$42 LASSHESSE. ROOM 18. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-87, 500, \$1,500 DOWN, A SPLENDID
200-acre farm, all the crops, horses, cattle, hogs,
farm-implements, good houses, barna, fenoes, etc.,
tet., is mile from de soc in Fayette County, lil., all for
\$7,500; 41 a bargam for some one. T. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-TO STOCK RAISERS AND FARMERS
ACCES, 400 acres fenced and implements of 1,500,
acres, 400 acres fenced and 1,500 acres, 400,
acres, 400 acres fenced and 1,500 acres, 400,
acres, 400 acres fenced and 1,500 acres, 400 acres,

FOR SALE-GOOD FARM OF 310 ACRES IN CEN-tral lowa Price only \$19.50 per acre. Terms fa-vorable. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Is. WANTED_MALE HELP. Employment Agencies

WANTED-200 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, wood chopping, saw mills, and
other laboring work: the highest wages paid; free
fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 263 bouth water-at.

WANTED—MONDAY, TEN A NO. 1 GOOD MEN for Missouri. None others need apply. Asso, ten section-hands; fare free. Two for the City. Call early at 79 south Canal-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. Go. in Wisconsin and lowa. 100 in Missouri at \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day: 30 tie-makers: free fare: 100 farm hands. J. H. SPERBROK, 21 West Handelph-st.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-23 AGENTS TO TRAVEL AND APpoint local agents. Address F1. Tribune office.

WANTED-TEN OF THE BEST NIESET SALESwere in the West to sell goods at fairs and on the street; inducements unequaled. Call on or address C.

M. LINING FON. 45 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD, TRUSTY, TIDT GIRL TO assist in care of baby and light housework, excepting washing. Call at 452 Huribut-st. WANTED - HANDS TO MAKE OVERALLS.
HART BROS., 153 and 150 Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MARmoneys, also Frence and Spatish correspondent is poation to take charge of books, and assist in management of business or either. Best of references. Address L. PHILLIPIE, Arenzylie, Cass Co., Ill. CITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL CLOTHING Dalesman of eleven years' experience; speaks Ger-man; A t references. Address Lock-Box No. 8, Traverse City, Mich.

SETUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Domestics

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO

do general house root.

D not competent in the English language in a smalfamily; wages no object. Please address 710 West
North-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED Syoung lady of pleasing address as lady's maid, or as companion to a lady going to Europe. Can furnish the best of reference. Speaks French and German fluenty, and is a good musician. Address O 48, Trisuso ly, and is a good musician. Address O 48, Prioses office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED young lady as governess to a family going to Europee: is a competent teacher of Frence, tierman, and music: can furnish unquestionable reference. Address O 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GLIGHTO to second work: private boarding-house preferred. Call Monday a: 68 West Eandolpa-St., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRACHER OF GERMAN BY OF GERMAN

TO HENT-S12 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st, \$12 3-story brick 26 Fulmore-st.; \$12, 3-story brick 400 Western-av.; \$10, store 435 Western-av.; \$7, 6 large rooms over same; \$12, 2-story brick 442 irving-place. Soquire at 385 Western-av. Western-av.

TO RENT-528 ADAMS-ST.—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good barra; all in fine order. SPEAR & DEIVER 116 Lavalle-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FLAT CONTAINING 6 ECOMS, bath-room, pantry, etc., in marble-troat house, 1436 Michigan-av. Inquire on the premises. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-AN IRON-FRONT BRICK STORE, 22 feet by 80, in the live town of Nashua, Chicksanw County, ia. Apply to C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, ia. TO RENT-SECOND PLOOM NOS. 200 TO 200, 80% INGHAHAM, 80 Michigan-av.

180. on Randoibi-st. For terms apply to G. S. INGRAHAM. So dichigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

To comover the company of the crops, stock, etc.. 73 acres of fine corn, so me fine blooded cattle, horses, etc.. 87,00 mortgage at 8 per cent. 3 years. 22 milestrom Chicago, on Michigan Central Railroad. Want clear property.

160-acre needy-improved farm, clear, So acres in corn, 160 acres under cultivation, good framed dwelling, and \$1,000 in cash, in Woodbury County, Iswas for stock of goods worth \$3,000. Want a good general stock. Farm is frat-class.

Fine octagon stone front residence, and lot 28x125 on Indians-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. Cars in front.

\$5,000—This housement elegantity set with every class of the fine from depot in Horicon. Wis. I will take city property, goods, injures, cast \$2,000; it is clear; only it is an elegant home.

\$2,200—Business lot, 28x100 on State-st., bet ween Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fish, for cottage and lot In suburbs that is clear.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONIS. WATCHES. A bonds. etc., at LATN DERS' private office, 120 Eandolph-st, near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1884. CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER's Of every description at GOLD-SMD'S Lover of every description at GOLD-SMD'S Lown and Button Office (licensed), 69 East Madison-st. Established 1865. PENNIES CAN RE HAD IN EXCHANGE POR currency at the covering-room of the Tribune. I currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.
Cilver 23 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room
of Tribune Company.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

POR SALK-GOOD DRAFT HOUSE, 1,400 POUND free from all vice. Apply at 404 West Madison-st. ONE PHARTON AND A THERE-SEATED CAR-riage, would be very uneful for a house or a livery stable; three horses, consist of sarge team and one buy gr horse; ouper has no use for them, and can be bought at a great bargain. O 58, Tribune office.

PEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS, AND ALL YERMIN D'exterminated by contract (varranted): examination (ree: article soid. & O.A.C.143; Res from Western Statements)

FOR BANGAINS, GO TO CHAPIN'S O For Madison and Degreent-sit, a larger steem to all the stores of the kind in Chicago.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. 812.00 Saturday Edition, twelve pages.

Tri-Weekly, bne year.
Farts of a year, per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

Jub of four.

elivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per elivered, Sunday include 1, 30 cents per THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, Orders for the delivery of The Teleuns at Evan glewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-ill receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc FADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere PARIS, FRANCE NO. 10 UNIX LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. IENEY F. GILLIO, Agent. BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSa Engagement of the Majeronis. "Camille." Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engage
e Colville Folly Company. "Robinson Cre

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks v worth 991 in gold and silver coin.

We are to-day threatened with the welcome south wind, and the rise in temperature which accompanies that oppressive

A San Francisco dispatch announces the death in that city yesterday, from hemorrhage of the lungs, of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE the well-known actor, who was to have appeared in Chicago one week from to-night a McVicker's Theatre.

The attractions presented at nume favorite summer-resorts East and West are grouped in an interesting collection of gossippy letters which we print this morning, descriptive of the delights at Saratoga, Mauch Chunk, Waukesha, Geneva Lake,

day was the celebration of the twentieth anversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. EVERTS, of the First Baptist Church : sermons by the Rev. WILLARD H. ROBINSON, at the Second Baptist Church; by the Rev. Dr. RUTHERFORD, at the Third Presbyterian

Austria has on hand a bigger undertakin than she bargained for when the occupat of Bosnia was stipulated for at the Berlin Congress. The full force of resisting troops which the Austrian army will have to en counter is estimated at 100,000 well-armed latter evidently operating by consent of the Porte, or at least without its prohibition, since it is reported that Turkey disputes the right of Austria to possess the territory ex-

The labor troubles of the Typographi Union and the Order of Crispins for subject of discussion yesterday at a mass meeting of the Amalgamated Trades-Unions at which speeches were made and resolu tions passed pledging support to the mer now on a strike. The case of the printer was presented by Mr. Lawe in a speech com-mendable for its moderation and for the evi-dent purpose of the speaker to bring forceived to be the facts and figures in support of the position taken by the Typograph Union in opposition to any reduction in

A curious question of international law has been raised by the Canadian Government in forbidding United States Revenue-Marine mers from succoring American vessels in ress in Canadian waters. The question involves the point whether the exclusive right of pilotage and towage enjoyed by Canadian tugboats also includes the right to let an American vessel go to the bottom when the tugboat making the tow is unable to prevent the wreck, as was the case re atly when a United States revenue steam went to the relief of the disabled ship. The Canadian tugmen maintain their right to the siness, and the Treasury Department at Washington will look into the law

In the course of a speech of welco the Columbia College crew on their return from their triumphs in England, Mr. Abram S. HEWITT, the New York Congressman took occasion to introduce a few remarks not exactly germane to the subject of boat-rac-ing, but which were none the less timely and appropriate. As illustrating the great need that college men should go into politics if they would help to preserve the Government and the institutions their fathers fought for, Mr. HEWETT brought to their notice the mission and purposes of the agitator Kraener in a way that could not fail to deeply impress the educated muscle before him of the vital importance of arraying intelligence ignorance, common-sense and good gainst fanaticism and recklessness, in est which the Kearneyites are seek-

While the Government carried its point the effort to secure for the United States State court for the killing of a moenshi the law in the case remains to be settled and a precedent established as to the jurisdiction a precedent established as to the jurisdictic of State couris over the action of revenu officers while engaged in the enforcement the Federal laws. Chief-Justice Warra, view of the importance of the questions at issue, has arranged to sit with Judge Boxe, of the United States Circuit Court, and the management of the case has been placed in hands no less able and distinguishway of extra counsel as he may desire. Of

The New York Board of Trade rece sued a report showing the population ac-cording to the census of 1870, the amount of the tax-duplicate, rate of levy, bonded and loating debts and sinking funds of the twenty-eight leading cities of the United States. The highest rate of tax-levy of 1877 is that of Troy, N. Y., and the lowest that of Detroit, Mich.,—the rate of Troy being 5.14 per cent and that of Detroit 1.2-5. This immense disparity is caused by the Detroit Assessors valuing property for taxation at its full cash-value, while in Troy it is put in at one-third of full value. Taking population as the basis, the municipal taxati Troy is \$17.13 per man, woman, and child, and that of Detroit \$14.68. Thus, while the nominal rate of taxation of Troy is four times as heavy as that of Detroit, the tax per head is only one-sixth larger. On the basis of valuation, taking the figures of the ten largest cities, Boston leads with increased market for the products of labor, then let him proclaim the means to a suffer the smallest rate of tax-levy. The per-cent ing country, and he will find an united peoof levy for the several cities are as follows Boston, 1.31; San Francisco, 1.83; Balti more, 1.92; Philadelphia, 2.15; New York, 2.65; St. Louis, 2.80; Cincinnati, 2.91; New Orleans, 2.95; Brooklyn, 3.16; and Chi cago, 3.91. On the basis of population taking the census of 1870 as the standard the tax-levies ner canita in the same ten citie rank as follows, the lowest rate being place first: St. Louis, \$16.18; New Or \$17.12; Baltimore, \$18.42; Philadelphi \$18.72; Chicago, \$19.33; Brooklyn, \$19.61; Cincinnati, \$23.71; New York, \$30.96; Bos ton, \$35.91; San Francisco, \$37.93. In this table St. Louis is made to rank as the lowesttaxed city per capita; but that is in consequence of the fraudulent census of 1870, by which the population of St. Louis was magnified 50,000 above the actual number of inhabitants in the place at the time. It will be observed that Boston, with the lowest rate per cent of tax-levy, makes next to the largest levy per capita; and that San Francisco, with the heaviest assessment per head, stands second in the list for low-rate per cent. New York occupies the third place per capita, and Cincinnati nearly

Francisco, \$21.82; Chicago, \$55.51; St. Louis, \$74.41 : Philadelphia, \$89.58 : Brook lyn, \$98.20; Baltimore, \$99.37; Cincinnati, \$103.63; New Orleans, \$113.32; Boston,

\$117.48; New York, \$125.

per head more than Chicago, which is ac

which the city is building to Chattanooga in

order to secure Southern trade. Deducting

the amount of the sinking funds of those

to their bonded indebtedness as reported, w

have the net per capita debt as follows : San

the interest on the bonds of the railr

ounted for by the heavy tax levied to pay

WHAT DOES KEARNEY MEAN Mr. KEARNEY has now had time to giv expression to his views. In California he ad the substantial grievance of the Chinese mmigration and their displacement of Cau an labor. That grievance, however, does not exist at the East. The country has been informed by him that his party proposes to carry elections, get control of legislative and executive power, to corral capitalists and queeze them, to close up the banks, to break up the establishments of the employng class, and to take the administration affairs all in their own hands. All this i very well; but the country looks for some thing more than abuse and denunciation. It wants to know something else than that capital is robbery, that corporations are nothing but organizations of white-livered thieves. that hell is prepared for every rich man, that whatever is must be changed. All that has been repeated so often that it

Now will Mr. KEARNEY explain how and by what means he proposes to increase the employment of labor, and how and by what means he proposes to increase the wages of the increased number of persons to be employed? If that be object of his apostie ship, and unless it is, then he is a fraud and a deception, and he will explain or set orth any rational or practicable plan to accomplish that end, then he will not have to appeal to unwilling ears, because the whole country will sustain him. If he has any measure for that purpose, and will explain it, and it be supported by reason and practicability, then THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will be willing to follow KEARNEY in having such measure adopted. Instead of being the more leader of a faction the more blot ant veller of invectives, the loud-voiced dealer in epithets, the country will recognize him as a benefactor of his race, and a national hero deserving of national honor

Mr. KEARNEY, however, mentions nothing of the kind. Sending some scores of Rail-road Directors to "hell" will not increase production; corraling some five hundred capitalists and "grinding" them to powder will not make capital more liberal, abus dant, or disposed to invest; electing Ben BUTLER Governor of Massachusetts will not give employment to an additional laborer. except Ben, and will not increase the wages of a man or woman in the country; closing the cotton-mills will not increase the num her of employed workmen and workwome nor will it increase the weekly or daily wages of any person; stopping the railways throw some thousands of men now at worl out of employment, but will not furnis labor for a man now idle, nor add anything the weekly earnings of those now

The classes of men who are idle, who have no employment, and have no wages, are of those competent to work in mines, in furnaces, in rolling-mills and machine-shops, i all branches of iron and steel work: those who are competent to work in mills making cotton, woolen, silk, straw, leather, and other goods of that general character; of those competent to labor in the manufacture of glass, china, and earthenware, furniture, and generally in all kinds of manufactures and also those competent to work as mechanics in house-building. Beside these, there are others whose employment depends on the prosperity incidental to the employment of all the others. There are thousands of men engaged in handling, hauling, and otherwise transporting merchandise end ma-ferial who can find continuous work only when all other classes are at work. When there is no demand for the product of the iron-founders, machine-shops, and steel-mills, there is a falling off in the demand for of the United States Circuit Court, the management of the case has been all in hands no less able and distinguishment those of Benjamin H, Raisrow, who a furnished with such assistance in the farmished with such assistance in the page of wages, there is a falling off in the means by which men can purchase, and hence a reduction in the production of clothing and all other articles for which wages are generally expanded. When production

means to purchase, then, extending from one branch of industry to another, the decline becomes general, and there is an inevitable reduction in employment equal to the reduced consumption of the product of labor. It reaches all classes alike. It strikes the merchant as well as it does the railway, and the mechanic, and the labo We have now reached that point where the is a need and a demand for the man will point out where and by what means the thousands out of employment can be put at work, and how the product of their labor can be furnished with a market, and how production can be increased by an increas of consumption. Is KEARNEY the man who can tell us how capital may be applied to labor and made to produce more than it now produ finding an increased consumption among a people with increased means of purchasing? There can be no substantial relief until this is brought about. If KEARNEY or any other man can point out how he can furnish ar

ple anxious and willing to carry his schen One hour given by him to the statement and elucidation of such a scheme would accomplish more good and direct, substantial enefit to the workingmen and to the coun try than months in wild denunciation and abusive epithets directed against imaginary nemies. Will Mr. KEARNEY give us his plan for increasing employment and increas ing wages?

THAT SILVER DOLLAR. The Boston Advertiser is ambitious to join the Nation and the New York Times in the process of self-stultification over the statu of the silver dollar. These and other organi of the New York and New England gold clique contended during the fight for remon tization that the silver dollar would never be worth more than its bullion value, and now point to its non-circulation as an evidence (?) of that fact, holding that the people don't want it. The Advertiser fancies there was something grotesque about th heading of an article in THE TRIBUNE "Why Silver Circulates at Par with Gold," because it says silver does not circulate at all; but ilver does circulate at par with gold where ever the coin standard is maintained, and not merely in the States of the Latin Union where the double standard is in vogue, but also in Germany, where silver has been practically demonetized by Government action. So the Boston Advertiser was not so 'smart" as Boston people are usually ex pected to be. It then continues:

We do not care for the slight inconsistency, but we do protest against the assertion, constantly made and retterated, that silver does not circulate for the same reason that gold does not. The Treasury offers to pay for greenbacks with silver dollars. It does not offer gold dollars. The people do not want silver dollars, they do want gold dollars. They refuse to make the exchange for silver, but not even The Curoage Tribuxe will assert that there would be any hesitation on the part of the people in tailing gold. There is, therefore, this sadical difference: Gold stays in the Treasury because it cannot be got at; silver stays there because nobody wants it. The Government asks too much for its silver dollars; it will not dispose of its gold. However, we do not intend to waste this good powder now. It is better to wait until the Secretary tries to get silver into circulation,—for The Tribuxe says he has not yet made an effort in that direction,—and then we shall have coolous quotations to make from the wid-cat articles which This Tribuxe is now publishing in its desperate effort to convince itself that it has, not made an egregious economical blunder.

Could anything be more inconse than this jumble of contradictions? does and does not circulate: it will and will not circulate,—is about the purport of this sagacious dictum. The plain facts of the ase are these: The silver dollar will not circulate generally during a suspension of specie-payments, for so long as greenbacks the silver dollar, in which they are redeemable as well as in the gold dollar, will have a higher value; a non-interest-bearing note can never be worth as much, when past due and unpaid, as the money in which it is payable. Nevertheless the silver dollars circulate in a limited quantity to the extent that they take the place of \$1 and \$2 greenbacks, for the necessity for small notes will be sufficient to overcome the } of 1 per cent premium on coin. As to the relation between silver and gold, it is only necessary point out that greenbacks are now with of 1 per cent of par with gold, and yet they are redeemable, when they shall be re-deemed at all, in silver dollars; then the silver dollar certainly cannot be very widely removed from par with the gold dollar. But, to dispose of the question, we will make the same practical suggestion to the shrewd Advertiser financier that we have already made to the New York Times and Nation men, viz.: If you can buy silver dotlars down East at 88 cents, or 90 cents, or even 95 cents, you can do a smashing business by taking all you can get, fo you can send them out here exchange them at par for the breadstuffs and produce of the Northwest, which you can sell at New England prices, or, if you prefer it, you can get greenbacks for them at a small broker's commission. We know of no better business to go into these hard times, if the Eastern papers tell the truth about the value of silver dollars. If they can't take this practical advantage of the situation as they describe it, then let us have a suspension of their complaints about the 90-cent dollar till they can furnish a reasonable and practical test that the presen fiction has become a fact.

MORE SECESSION DOCTRINE.

been ventilating his opinions in a recent let ter. He thinks the "Republican party ac complished its mission in 1870, and that it ought then have been disbanded, as was the army in 1866." Why in 1870 any more than 1866 or 1868? Gov. PALMER did not onclude to join the Democrats until 1870, and hence he puts the proper date for the disbandment of the Republican party late enough to cover his own conduct. In 1868, when PALMER was the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, he never intimated that the Republican party ought to disband in 1870, or that he intended to go back to the Democrats. His advice then was to secure the National and State Governments, with a view of perpetuating the Republican party and forcing the Democratic party to disband. Speaking of the two parties he

I assume it to be free that the Republican party only exists at present because it has practical control of the dovernment. If it were how out of power, it is not easy to imagine any asset feason why it should again be intrusted with the management of public affairs. Like the Democracy, it has permancial creed, though it is not so badly democratized. The theories that sook to an increase and more general employped to the army in the administration of the Government, and its apparent willinguess to claim set the Feederal Government all the powers that concress, the President of the contrast the President.

What are the "most important and essential principles of constitutional government" on which the Republican party fundamentally differs from the Democratic party, and on which the latter, despite all its heresies, is theoretically right now as it was before the War"? Gov. PALMER himself furnishes the answer,—State Sovereignty. It is related that a man of eminent learning and ability n England, when accused of mental aberration, endured for days the test of a rigid and urists, and, while he gave no sign of mental weakness, gave abundant evidence of the most extensive learning and clearness of judgment. At last he was asked if he was not Chaist, and he promptly answered that he was. So with Gov. PALMEB: once touch the subject of State Rights and the nationality of the United States as opposed to a new confederation of sovereign States, and the delusion of an otherwis well-balanced mind is revealed. Theo retically, the Democratic party, though fresh from a long and costly war, favors confederation of sovereign States and not a nation, and that the use of an army by the mere agent of the States to assert and enforce national authority in the territory of and over the people of the sovereign States "is dangerous" to liberty and sub-versive of constitutional right. For this reason he thinks the party generally, though poisoned with heresies, is right now, as it was in 1860, when the Demcratic States appealed to arms to defend themselves against the nation. It is true, the Governor offered his services to the nation, and led national troops into the ter ritory of sovereign States, suspended civil authority by the use of the bayonet, arrested and imprisoned free citizens acting under he authority of their sovereign States, and that them down in the field as he would any other public enemies in time of war. Never heless, leaving to others to explain or account for this violence to the sanctity of free and sovereign States, the Governor now beholds the existence of an army of 25,000 nen in a population of 45,000,000 as signifiant of terrible danger. He alone commanded a greater force than that, and some how or another gained considerable credit for re-establishing national authority within the hostile Democratic and sovereign States who only insisted in 1860 on the doctrine which the Democratic party now holds in opposition to the theory of the Republican arty. Without State Sovereignty, according o PALMER, the Democratic party would be barren of a sound political principle; while with it, the American people will be apt to hold it, as they did in 1861, as a constant menace of disunion, rebellion, civil war, and

narchy.

LECHEROUS BONDHOLDERS. In all his harangues DENNIS KEARNEY de nominates those persons who hold any Government securities as "lecherous bondholders." Sometimes he varies it by calling them "thieving, lecherous bondholders," or bondholding, lecherous rascals," but whatever the phraseology may be the chief allega-tion against them is lechery. The gracamen of his accusation is the offense against chastity the grievance complained of is incontinent on the part of bondholders, or the tendency

employment whom he brought along with him from the land of BRET HARTE, we take it for granted that the meaning of the word plies it understandingly. WEBSTER defines a echer as a man given to lewdness; one addicted in an excessive degree to indulgence of sexual desires and illicit commerce with women. And lecherous-Kearney's favorite adjective means addicted to lewdness,

prone to indulge lust, etc. It would seem that KEARNEY must have bserved some immoral influence wrought on a citizen by investing a portion of his money in United States bonds. If a man lends any money to the National Government at 5 or 6 per cent in time of war, or per cent in time of peace, he instantly be comes a bad, loose citizen, according to DENris. The loaning of money to the Govern ment at half the usual bank rates of interest changes the lender's moral character and he sinks into a "lecher," and thereafter is a "lecherous bondholder." The way to avoid this fall of man is not to lend any money to the Government. To hoard money loes not appear to undermine masculine viris it dangerous to a man's ne, nor chastity to donate money to Kearner's crowd of tramps, and a person may even invest it in food or clothing and still be pure; but if n a moment of weakness or a sent-minded ness he gives way before the enticements of per cent interest on his money from Uncle m, from that hour he becomes inflamed with lawless carnal desires, and, in the language of the Celtic drayman, he is thereafter a "lecherous bondholder." The remedy for this deplorable effect of bonds on the holders is that advocated by Brick POMEROY, viz, "to burn them." The burden of Brick's war-song is "burn the bonds." He proposes to organize rifle clubs for the purpos of compelling the "lecherous" wretches who have loaned money to the Government to surrender their bonds in order to have then burned. KEARNET states the pyschoogical effect the ownership of bonds produces on a man—that it makes him leche ous; and Posterov prescribes the remedy to seize his bonds and burn them.

MINNESOTA CANE-SUGAR. For many years experiments have been made occurrent the juice of the sorghum cane into granulated sugar, and to free it of the peculiar iid taste the sorghum-sirups possess. It is now chimed this has been accomplished by parties of Minnesota. We understand that, after a long series of experiments and observa-tions, they have found a variety of the case which produces a pure saccharine junce, free of the disagreeable and objectionable taste at-tached to the sorghum-molasses heretofore in

se.
The St. Paul Press of the 9th inst. has the following remarks concerning this important matter. The sorghum-case will grow wherever orn can be raised, and it is as easily cultivated his country from the west mune, wheat year with another, costs as much as the wheat exported will pay for. If this country proluced all of its "sweetening," it would then be perfectly independent in its commercial re-ations with the world, and need never fear the recurrence of an adverse balance of trade to drain away its com-money. Says the Press:

to all parts of the country, where it may clearly immende sensation. Gen. LaDue, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, is satisfied that the hundred millions of dollars now annually spent for foreign sugars will be saved to dohestic manufactures and the farmers, who can raise their own sugar as readily as they can any other agricultural commodity. The gentlemen who have been most prominent in bringing Minnesota amber sugar-cane to the attention of the world are Besers. Serm H. Krixkr, of Morristown, and C. F. Millers, of Dundas, both of whom are largely engaged in the growing of cane. These gentleman have, as they think, wisely concluded to make a grand practical exhibition of their cane, and the process of converting it into sugar, at the great State Fair in St. Paul. These gentlemen are now in St. Paul, and were engaged yesterday at the fair-grounds in making arrangements for their wonderful show. Their location is established, and buildings and machinery will at once be put up to carry on one of the most astonishing freats that was ever performed in public. They will, in fact, every day during the State Fair, in the presence of tens of thousands of spectators, manufacture sugar direct from the cane, every process being explained during the operation, for the benefit of the farmers of Minnesota, for whose especial benefit this exhibition will be given. Messers Kinney and Miller have practically proved that a thousand pounds of sugar can be raised to the acree can almost as the acre of care, and that the cane can almost easily be cultivated as corn. The machinery to converting the cane into sugar and sirup is simp and inexpensive, while the article produced equal if not superior in appearance and taste any sugar produced in Louisiana or Cuba. The farmers of Minnesota are therefore especially in vited to witness the practical proof of the merita of the amber sugar-cane, which will be furnished at the State Fair at St. Paul.

FIAT MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicaeo, Ang. 10.—Much has been foolishly said and written about flat money; and, if you will allow a little space in your paper, I will eligedate the subject in a new light, or possibly obscure it effectually, as others have done.

Fiat money is that which is made money by the flat, the law or the supreme power, of the State or country in which it is used; in other words, it is lawful money, and none other. If we should use horse-railroad tickets as a matter of convenience in making change, as we did before the War, in Chicago, such tickets would take the place of money practically, and answer its uses for the time being; but they could not properly be deemed lawful money, because there is no flat power or law compelling any one to-receive them. In like manner we might use gold, silver, copper, and nickel, or greenbacks, as money, by common consent, and effect the exchanges necessary in civilized society. We might weigh our gold and other metals each time one product or article was exchanged or purchased, or invent new methods of doing business; but the world seems to have discarded such crade methods of traffic, and to have adopted the flat pcinciple of making lawful money, regulating its value by the flat of Government. This flat makes a certain weight of metal, of a specified name and fineness, a dollar or an eagle, a cent or a nickel.

The power to infuse the flat principle into inert matter, and give it vitality, is clearly expressed in

There is no limit to this power to coin money and fix its value, except the discretion and good sense

Congress. We may laugh at and ridicule men who advance REMARKS.

Mr. DE WOLF, we regret to perceive, fails to cast any new light on what is "flat money"; but has realized his fears, and "obscured it." He looks to the Constitution to find the "flat" power conferred on the Government, and, after quoting the language of the supreme law, wholly misunderstands and misinterprets its meaning. The Constitution confers on Con gress the authority "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign col " To coin" is a verb, and WEBSTER defines it

"To stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal; to mint." The noun "coin" is defined by the same authority, as applied to money, "A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it (the metal) legally current All this refers exclusively to metal money

and, when the Constitution was made, the only metal money in the civilized world consisted of token-currency, to make change in the fraction and transactions too small for gold or silver money. There was no such money as fiat paper was not a paper dollar in existence. Such a rency was the nearest approach to flat or legal tender paper, and that had ignominiously played out and become atterly worthless

if the Constitution recognizes "fiat paper as coin, then the term "foreign coins" must mean flat paper of foreign nations, and there fore Congress would have the right to regulate other countries: which, as a proposition, is ri-The "foreign coins" mentioned by the Constitution mean gold and silver, of course; and "to coin money" is a very different process from metal. To coin money by the Government is to take quantities of bullion, and melt it, and run into molds a certain weight of this gold or silver, and stamp certain characters thereon That was the idea the framers of the Constitu tion had when they used the expression,

Printing of reams of paper in parallelogram shape, with pictures and words asserting "This one dollar," or "ten," or "one hundred dol lars," is "fiat" paper serip. The Governmen may decree that it shall pass as legal-tende may decree that it sufferly impossible for the Gov-ernment to attach any purchasing power to such in irredeemable piece of paper. It will only b worth what people will give for it; and, if mu of it be issued, its purchasing power will be nothing. This, too, on the hypothesis that such arbitrary shinplasters could be forced on citizen as legal-tender in lawful payment of debts based on valuable considerations; but there is no him of any such power conferred on Congress by th Constitution.

Mr. Dr Wolf illustrates his idea of "fiat paper money by a horse-car ticket; other flat-ists do the same by means of a postage-stamp. But, singularly enough, the one overlooks th act that the value of the car-ticket consists in its redemption on demand by a ride on the horse-car. This actual service constitutes its redemption, and makes it current, and not any "dat" of the companies. The postage-stamp persons also fail to perceive for some reason, that the stamp is rede conveying the letter to fts destination. service equals in value the money paid for the money, on the one side, and to the service o carrying the letter, on the other. The postage stamp is, therefore, a wholly different thing from a "flat" piece of paper, promising no re demption in money or service on demand, and possessing no intrinsic or exchangeable value

Of the crowd that assembled in Faneutl Hall Boston, to welcome the Irish blatherskite KEARNEY, the intelligent correspondent of th New York Tribune writes:

New York Tribune writes:

No doubt the meeting was a meeting of workingmen; but it was not particularly marked—why should it have been!—from any crowd at a political meeting in mid-ammer. I was mixed up with it, I had time to take a zood look at it, and it was just a crowd of workingmen, well fed. comfortably clothed or comfortably unclothed. In high spirits, without a tangible grievance, with the whole night before them, and cound to have a good time. I am no chicken, and in my day have seen crowds of angry men, Anti-Slavery moss, meetings broken up or tried to be broken up by Isahah Rynkens and his gang, Joun Brown meetings, and the Irish riots in New York; and I have seen hungry, silent, despecate Paris mobs, and swarms of London and Liverpool poor; and if Boston hash't any more misery and downtrodden poor and laboring people to show than she packed into Fanchi itali and the square about it last night, Mr. Dannis Kransker and Mr. Chamberlin will have their labor for their pains. Inside, what struck me in the crowd was the entire want of earnestness. When I remembered other crowds I had seen in that same hall,—especially when I remembered in the worm, carnest, sad fuces of the French workingman and women. Wow would the worm wow would the worm, was not well well well well worm. ooked narrowly for any face that seemed to houched with feeling or sympathy. I looked fo igns of poverty or suffering. I didn't see a mar the hall who would not nave felt insulted if a bliar had been offered him in charity. I saw no upt, not the first sign of any desire to make a surpane.

the Hon. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, who repre sented that district in Congress for ten years, is willing to accept the Greenback or National

nation this fall, and try titles with good and sufficient reasons, among which may be mentioned that a bitter personal fend of long standing and violent character exists between Braces and Eldridge, that was very much ag-DRIDGE's Congressional aspirations; and latter now sees an excellent opportunity seize upon the paper-money lunacy to lay Baaco out, if he cannot get back into Uonout, if he cannot get back his still a large following among the implacable Bourbons of his district, having been an old Copperhead all through the War, while Brace was a Union mite likely to be disastrons to BRAGG's pr pects. Brage voted for the Confederate Field for Doorkeeper, and that has set the teeth of mapy Democratic Irishmen in his district edge; and, altogether, it looks considerably squally for little BRAGG. BRAGG's princip competitor in the regular Convention is State Senator Joe Rankin, of Manitowoc County, th resent Chairman of the Democratic State Cen

Our Milwaukee correspondent suggests th probability of MATT CARPENTER running for Congress in that district on the Greenback icket,-which would not be a bad idea when it s considered that MATT is crazy to get back into Congress again; and the other fac district is hopelessly Democratic. MATT was always popular with the boys, and the present disorganized condition of the Democracy in that district offers an excellent opportunity for him o utilize that "personal magnetism" and fer vid oratory that have long been Mr. CARPEN lose the brilliant services and infinite resource of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER from the halls o Congress, there is no man that we can now think of who has the varied and diversified ability to fill his place as well as MATT CARPENTER. His own unc political status fully corresponds with the unstable affairs in the Milwaukee district, and it seems as if there was a tide in MATT's affairs seems as if there was a tide in MATT's which taken at its flood might lead on to Wash

Last Friday, Aug. 10, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, th great Liberal member of the English Parliament completed the twenty-first year of his connec ion with Birmingham as one of its Representatives in Parliament. The event is to be com morated in a manner worthy of the tow

Says the Birmingham Post:

It may take place toward the close of September or the beginning of October, and it is proposed that the proceedings shall occupy two days. On the first there will be a public reception of Mr. Bandur, and a procession will then go through the main streets of the town to Bingley Hall. Here it is proposed that addresses shall be presented from Birmingham, and that representatives of Liberal organizations throughout the country shall also have the opportunity of presenting addresses. The programme for the second day includes a meeting with the Committee of the Six Hundred, and a public dinner in the Town-Hall in the evening. It is intended, further, that a statue of Mr. Bright shall be erected in some conspicuous place, and also that a presentation shall be made to Mr. Buiser himself—one that may remain in his family as an heirloom for generations to come. ays the Birmingham Post :

The New Orleans Picayune gives as concise lefinition of the "National" party as we emember to have seen. They are especially listinguished from all others, says the Pice nane, by their "absolute money" dogma.
"They advocate the withdrawal from circulation of the notes of the National Banks. They vant the entire bonds of the United State alled in and settled in greenbacks. They wan all Government dues paid in greenbacks. They aid out to laborers on new and extensive pu ic national works, that shall give employmen bered that one of the witnesses before the Con gressional Committee investigating the labor question expressed his plan of having the Gove rament issue \$1,400,000,000 of greenbacks fo ublic improvements in New York City alone.

Once upon a time MATT was asked what his riews were upon the currency question; and he said that all he knew about m as much of it as you can, as quickly as you can, WIN was before the Labor Committee the other day, and gave a similar specific for hard times His idea was that every man should be com me into his possession as soon as he received Mr. Merwin was of the opinion that this would prevent howoing and make things lively, and it would certainly prevent the stagnation of trade to some extent.

According to the opinion of ex-Gov. JOHN M. PALMER, the Democratic party "is at present pes, it will rid itself of in due process of time Vain hope. Look how it is torn up upon the nancial question, for example. It is for oney in New York and soft mone in Louisiana; for one thing in Delaware and just the reverse in Wisconsin; for coin money in Connecticut and for flat money in Virginia: fo some sort of inflation in Illinois, and for nobody knows what in Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. SMALLEY writes from Ohio to the New York Tribune that, as the National party is o ganized in secret councils, it is impossible to estimate correctly its exact strength. He says that he should not be surprised if it cast 75,000 or 100,000 votes in Ohio. "It looks now as i pretty full vote. The result will unquestion ably be determined by the effect of the Nationa novement in drawing strength from the old

Ex-Gov. PALMER says he expects the Reput lican party will attempt to answer all criticisms upon its acts by "appealing to its record during the Civil War." Well, if it should adopt that line of defense, as weak as it would be. would then have an immense advantage over the party that Mr. PALMER is now consorting with, because the Democracy has no record to appeal to except one of shame, disloyalty, and open sympathy with Rebels in arms.

Unless another postponement takes place, Senator Thurman will open his part of the campaign to-morrow afternoon, at Hamilton, O. Except that it is Thurman's keynote and bid for the Presidential nomination of his party, the chief interest that the public attaches to his performance will be his definition of the Ohio
"Idee." Tom Ewine has already told us what the "Idee" is, and now we wait to get THUR-MAN's definition of it.

While Gov. HENDRICKS is hard at work trying to explain the position of DAN VOORHEES on the currency question, some of the colored voters of Indiana would like to have him explain his own record on the repeal of the Fugitive-Slave law, against the repeal of which he argued and voted. HENDRICKS had a bad and chronic attack of negrophobia in the early part of his public career, and now he would like to rub the record out. The New York Times, in an article on the

The New York Table, in an arriche on the Congressional contest in the South, claims that the Sixth Diatrict in Maryland, the Sixth in Mississippi, the Tenth in Tennessee, the Second Arkansas, Ninth Kentucky, Second Plorida, Fifth Texas, and First West Virginia, can be contact by the Emphysicans. It thinks also that carried by the Republicans. It thinks also that the Republicans can gain a member, each, in South Carolina and Alabama.

employment to labor "vampires," who, he says, "must be swept into hell, where they be The laborers will have a good time ny work when all the men who hire work men are wiped out and their property de stroyed.

"We workingmen," said DENNIS KRAENEY in his Lynn (Mass.) speech, "are the only dignified and respectable body of men in California, and,

meetings be diguified, let your actions be ren-tlemanly on all occasions, make no deviation to party, either Republican thieves or Democratia robbers, put them in a tight place, and, when you get them there, squeeze them tight." The report of the speech continues: "I will continue my speech a little longer: it is too good to break off. [At this point KEARNEY told a fane for publication.]" The story was undoubt-edly intended to illustrate DENNIS' idea of what nstitutes "dignity."

"Suppose," says the Indianapolis Journa', "that the Communists and Nationals succeed in so thoroughly alarming capital that capital ists will not engage in any new enterprise, nor invest their funds, nor employ labor at any any better off in that condition of things than they are now! Labor is even more dependent on capital than capital is on labor ?

Ex-Gov. PALMER thinks the Republican parts accomplished its mission in 1870, and ought to have been disbanded at that time. About that and went over into the camp of the where he still abides; but somehow very few of his old associates thought it worth while to follow him; consequently the Republican party has not yet disbanded.

Gov. PALMER is persuaded that, though his party is now "apparently groping in the dark without definite aim, it will at no distant day reach solid ground." Not if it keeps on in the way that it is now going, Governor. The only way for it to reach "solid ground" is to take the back track. It must retrace its steps, purge itself of disloyalty, and bring forth fruits me

It took HENDRICKS some time to explain to the people of Indiana just "what Mr. Voor HEES believes" on the subject of the finances. HENDRICKS also very kindly nominated Gen. HARRISON as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate. But nobody has yet feit called upon to define the position of Gen. Hassison. He did that quite effectually his

Keynotes have been sounded so often and become so numerous that there is just now con-

The Ohio sky is already lurid with the refecion of THURMAN'S old "bandanner.

When will DAN VOORHEES explain the explanation of HENDRICKS!

WASHINGTON.

Bristow Takes Hold of the South Caroling Whisky Case—Johnson, of Wroming—As Inhumane Prohibition by the Casedian

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11 .- The manage sent of the South Carolina case on the part of the United States, before Chief Justice Waite and Judge Bond has been offered and accepted by Gen. Bristow. The Government will also give him such assistance as he desires. It is the intention of the Government to make this case a precedent in all questions arising on account ing the United States laws within the States. are understood to be preparing for the best pre-sentation possible of the State-Rights view of these cases. It is also expected on the part of the Government that the various questions at ssue covered by this case will come up from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for final hearing and decision.

R. P. Johnson, United States Attorney for

Wyoming, has made full answer to the charges lately preferred against htm by Alfred Lee, the County Clerk in Wyoming, and Judge Kingman, of the Territorial Beach. He was charged with returning a fraudulent bill of expenses, and of making a general attack upon the Bench of the Territory. The charges have been fully investigated by direction of the Attorney-Gen-eral, and it is believed that they have been found to be unsustained by the agent making report for that office. In addition to the answer

here by lawers and citizens of the highest standing in the Territory, who write after the close of the Investigation made into the charges against Mr. Johnson The Canadian authorities have just forbidden United States Revenue-Marine steamers from succoring American vessels in distress in Cana-dian waters. The action of the British Govern-ment in this respect has been called to the sidian waters. The action of the British Government in this respect has been called to the attention of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department for the purpose of an examination of the laws, with a view to ascertaining whether the United States steamer violated any law or its commander exceeded his authority in the premises when he went to the rescue of an American vessel in Canadian waters, although in tow by an English tug-bost which seemed incapable of saving it from becoming a wreck. It is a rule, even in American waters, for revenue-marine steamers not to interfere with tug-boats when piloting American vessels. The question now is as to how far this prohibition applies to those steamers when it is apparent that, without their aid, the vessel must be lost. The Canadian tug-boat owners or pilots are jealous of our marine cutters, knowing that their fees for pilotage and for rescuing a ship are very much diminished it the steamers of our Government interfere with what they claim to be their except right and the steamers of our Government interfere with what they claim to be their 'exclusive right and line of duty. An investigation will be made into the whole subject by the Treasury Department

A DEED OF DARING.

Display of Commendable Nerve at Columbus, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

daring feats of heroism eyer witnessed in this section was made by an attendant at the Insans Asylum last evening. A young lady patient of slight figure had in some unaccountable manner worked herself between the iron burs, and when discovered, was hanging on the outside of the window-sill, some fifty feet above the ground. To rescue the unfortunate woman from the out-side by the use of ladders was the only hope, but there were none at hand which would reach above the second-story window. Charley Mardin, the attendant referred to, stripped off his coat and vest and ascended to the second story. By displaying the utmost nerve and endurance his finally succeeded in securing a hold of the win finally succeeded in securing a hold of the window frame above. With one hand be clung to the iron bars and with the other grasped the poor unfortunate just as she lost her hold of the casing above, and succeeded in seating her on the window-sill. At this crisis the lady's reason returned, and she begged her rescuer to save himself and let her drop to the ground, some fifty feet below. Ropes were passed to Mardin, who secured them around the lady's waist, when she was lowered to the ground, Mardin being relieved from his perflous position in the same manner. Those who witnessed the heroic and successful effort pronounced it one requiring the utmost verve, skill, and bravery.

HYMENEAL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 11.—This morning, in the parlors of the Ogden House, in this city, Mr. J. B. Pond, a partner in the Rednath Lyceum Bureau, was married to Miss Isabei M. Stone, of Boston, by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, assisted by Judge Burke. It had been thought by the friends of the parties that the marriage would take place the coming fall. Mr. Pondaccompanies Mr. Beecher in his California lecturing tour, and the trip through that State promused so much benefit to the impaired health of Miss Stone that she consented at length to venture from Boston to this city, where Mr. and Mrs. Beecher awaited her. The entire party will leave for the Pacific coast to-day.

EAST. ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—The injunction
granted by Judge Watts against Mayor Bowman and the General Law Council of East St.
Louis was not served on them until last even
man and no extlem has been talken by them yet. Everything is quiet there, and nothing will probably be done by the Bowmanites until they receive an opinion by their lawyers touching the force and effect of the injunction, which may be given to-morrow. Both Councils will meet to-morrow, when something taugible will, no doubt, develor. SUMMER-RE

Saratoga-The Morr House--" Psycho Hilton's "Win

Maach Chunk-The Switch Mt. Pisgah-Anthrac Glen Onoko

Wankesha-Agents, Co Peddlers--- A Study o Ferns and Fe

era Lake--- Villas Concert--Excursionsthe "Whitie Madison-Refutation of th

a Mendacious Lett

Chicago Tin

reshel -- Weddings -- Trout-Fis taral and Driving-Pan ation.

SARATOG New York, Aug. 9.—Sara lively and cheerful on the d were a good many people and erings there. The bankers Town-Hall; the railroad-men

Mr. Vanderbilt; the fashi race-course; the curio Syko." as the proprietor culative gathered at the so sporting men say, is cond quiet, thorough manager Reed, Morrissey's partner, h control of the place into i change is observable. The a tations by visiting metro-houses take special license a scratched by the "tiger" to lette is the favorite game thi good game, as a rule-for

good game, as a rule—for the prominent railroad-men and to have found it so. The ban not take much stock in far sit in conference upon quinterest to the country superior body of men. It take them for a political more natural mistake would had come in upon the Units which is held annually in These bankers are among the telligent, and far-sighted mengo from their meeting to one the Hewist Committee. The speakers had hobbies, faunties, Communisa atheists, and self-proclaimer reality lead nobody.

Next to the race-horses, "syko" has been having the bigge

has been having the biggs. "Psycho," as the name more be, is a marvelous automat behind the figure is a living behind the figure is a living wonder-mathematician, and mind-reader. No matter how how geographically or metathe question, "Psycho" rarely Then he assumes the privileg turn, and as rarely finits to viewer. Some of the learned gentlemen of scholarly habits "Psycho," and come out rait so the rame of the hand-mad until the automaton is one of

So the same of the hand-mad until the automaton is one of ments and features of the sea In my last letter I spoke of THE WINDSO!

The Windsor is the handso Judge Hilton owns, not as a testate, but personally. He go fifth of what it cost the unfor sunk her fortune in it, despite sunk her fortune in it, despite sleeping-place for those guest be accommodated at the Gran Grand Union had no difficulty ing all who came. Then the see how a first-class bouse plan would take. He put in furniture, making the large, a perior to any others in the p the pretty cottage on the east in front, securing a fine view built an open-air payllon for

the pretty cottage on the east in front, securing a fine view built an open-air pavilion for and suppers in the cool of then he put in Mr. Shelley, of manager, giving him full licrestaurant-table in every respondice's, prices included. It man to carry out Judge Himan to existence and a for surpassed in this country. To known to the epicure that can the Windsor. But, of course, ALL THIS COSTS Mand these are hard times, as fore. When board can be had for from \$21 to \$45 per workshop to the Windsor. The rooms and day, to begin with; and know what it costs to live Hillson gave a very elegant days ago, and any party equally elegant at \$10 a pla can even be set at \$5 a plate. low that, the regular bill-officommand. The Windsor cours on when the season is a go patronage from the hotel power to the ice-creams and ices, set and the

and the
HIGHEST STYLE OF THE A draw the young people to 1 ford Eli—or Elie—Perkins flections on the vast amou on at Saratoga. Elie can that there would be vast there were only more young Whether the European plan atoga cannot be determine trial. Mr. Shelley told use out even; but, if he doesn't stand it, and afford to try as

MAUCH CH Special Correspondence MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., At most rugged and mount Pennsylvania is Carbon, sitr eastern part of the State, a both sides of the Lehigh Ri twenty miles. Its mountain Pokono, Pohokopo, and oth than 1,000 feet in hight. Blue Ridge, and properly be The county abounds in picti is rapidly coming into prom ful summer-resort. It is ea all points, and is only eigh Philadelphia, or three hour infles from New York, or fo underlying deposits of anth vast mineral wealth, and its and pine have until recently taut lumber-region. Agrican an impossibility now as whe the mountains in pursuit o

1758,—he describing it as incapable of improvement.

MAUCH CHT is reached from either direction of country whose wild picturesque in the extreme from the south, and Wyon Valley of the Susquebann but, on arriving here, the prepared for the surprise every turn. The town is gorge at an abrupt bend lining both its banks, betweetream plunges madly over every side there stands, like the mountains, clad with primeral forest,—the town of Bear Mountain, an a eminence, 1,000 feet high. In such close proximity the almost to the zenith, and a with wonder at the shortee

nusetts, are the only dig. your actions be gen-tions, make no deviation to can thieves or Democratic in a tight place, and, when inues: "I will conis point KEARNEY told a

gross, indecent, and pro-"The story was undoubt-trate DENNIS' idea of what Indianapolis Journa', d Nationals succeed capital that capitalany new enterprise, nor employ labor at any

en of the country be itlen of things than en more dependent ninks the Republican party ion in 1870, and ought to at that time. About that d disband his part of it, the camp of the enemy, but somehow very few

hought it worth while to ersuaded that, though his ently groping in the dark it will at no distant day Not if it keeps on in the oing, Governor. The only solid ground" is to take ust retrace its steps, purge ad bring forth fruits meet

s some time to explain to just "what Mr. Voorw subject of the finances.

w kindly nominated Gen.

publican candidate for the
But nobody has yet feit the position of Gen. Han-mite effectually himself. sounded so often and be-

there is just now con-

ady lurid with the reflec CORHEES explain the ex-

INGTON. ld of the South Carolina hason, of Wyoming—An bition by the Canadlan

L. Aug. 11.—The manage-aroline case on the part of efore Chief Justice Waite been offered and accepted The Government will also nee as he desires. It is the amment to make this case actions arising on account ted States officers in enforcpreparing for the best pre-f the State-Rights view of expected on the part of the various questions at case will come up from the Supreme Court for final

states Attorney for full answer to the charges ist him by Alfred Lee, the coming, and Judge King-ai Bench. He was charged udulent bill of expenses, trai attack upon the Bench iden of the Attorney-Gen-ed that they have been need by the agent making In addition to the answer most thoroughly indorsed citizens of the hughest

oritics have just forbidden use Marine steamers from casels in distress in Canadian of the British Governas been called to the ator of the Treasury Departage of an examination of the ascertaining whether the relocated any law or its his authority in the vent to the rescue of an in Canadian waters, an English tug-boat smaller of saving it wreck. It is a rule, tiers, for revenue-marine fere with tug-boats when seels. The question now weaking the their fee for his to those sparent that, without their less for pilotage and very much diminished if dovernment interfere with their exclusive right and tigation will be made into the Treasury Department

OF DARING.

dable Nerve at Columch to The Tribune. n ever witnessed in this n attendant at the Insane A young lady patient of ne unaccountable manner n the iron bars, and, when n the iron bars, and, when ag on the outside of the feet above the ground. Late woman from the outsiders was the only hope, hand which would reach window. Charley Mardin, to, stripped off his coat to the second story. By nerve and endurance he curing a hold of the winth one hand he clung to the other grasped the as she lost her hold of ucceeded in seating her this crisis the lady's he begged her rescuer to a drop to the ground. Ropes were passed to them around the lady's lowered to the ground, rom his perilous position hose who witnessed the affort pronounced it one ucrve, skill, and bravery.

, Aug. 11.—This morn-be Ogden House, in this partner in the Redpath arried to Miss Isabel M. arried to Miss Isabel M.
he Rev. H. W. Beccher,
e. It had been thought
parties that the marriage
sing fall. Mr. Pondaccomhis California lecturing
tagh that State promised
impaired health of Miss
d at length to venture
y, where Mr. and Mrs.
The entire party will
st to-day.

r. LOUIS,
g. 11.—The injunction
tis against Mayor Bowaw Council of East Stth them until last evenbeen taken by them yeltere, and nothing will
Bowmanites until they
ter lawyers touching the
njunction, which may be
Councils will meet toting tangible will, no

SUMMER- RESORTS.

Saratoga—The Morrissey Club-House—"Psycho"—Judge Hilton's "Windsor."

Teach Chunk-The Switchback Railroad-Mt. Pisgah-Anthracite Coal-Glen Onoko.

Wankesha-Agents, Canvassers, and Peddlers --- A Study of Shells---Ferns and Fossils.

Genera Lake--- Villas and Hotels---A Concert--- Excursions--- Guests at the "Whiting."

Velice-Refutation of the Statements of Mendacious Letter in the Chicago Times.

partel-Weddings--Trout-Fishing--The Agricultaral and Driving-Park Association.

SARATOGA.

New York, Aug. 9.—Saratoga looked quite rely and cheerful on the day I left it. There wee a good many people and a good many gaththere. The bankers gathered in the Vanderbilt; the fashionables gathered at course; the curious gathered about eculative gathered at the Morrissey Club-

so sporting men say, is conducted with the same quet, thorough management as formerly. Red, Morrissey's partner, long since took the change is observable. The patronage has not decreased. Men who would not risk their reputations by visiting metropolitan gambling-houses take special license at the spa, and get eraiched by the "tiger" to pay for it. Routhe is the favorite game this summer. It is a good game, as a rule—for the house. Several prominent railroad-men and politicians are said to have found it so. The bankers, as a class, do to have found it so. The bunkers, as a class, do not take much stock in faro-banks. As they sit in engierence upon questions of large interest to the country, they look a superior body of men. Few would mistake them for a political convention. A more natural mistake would be to suppose you had come in upon the Unitarian Conference, which is held annually in the same place. These bankers are among the keenest, most intelligent, and far-sighted men in the land. Too from their meeting to one of the sessions of the Hewitt Committee was to see a curious contrast. It way be questioned, however, if Labor has thus far been fairly represented before that Committee. The speakers have been men with hobites, fanotics, Communities, self-proclaimed theists, and self-proclaimed leaders who in railiy lead nobody.

the bretty cottage on the east and the open lot a front, securing a fine view of Broadway. He built an open-air parilton for the service of ices and suppers in the cool of the evening. And then he put in Mr. Shelley, of Windsor fame, as manger, giving him full license to provide a retaurant-table in every respect equal to Delmonico's, prices included. Mr. Shelley was the man to carry out Judge Hitton's plans. He has a chef de cuisine and a force of cooks not surpassed in this country. There is no delicacy known to the epicure that cannot be obtained at the Windsor. But, of course,

ALL THIS COSTS MONEY:

and these are hard times, as has been said before. When board can be had at the best hotels for from \$21 to \$45 per week, it is scarcely probable that many would take their chances at the Windsor. The rooms are from \$2 up per day, to begin with; and Delmonico diners know what it costs to live a la carle. Judge Hitton gave a very elegant dinner-party some days ago, and any party can have a dinner cau even be set at \$5 a plate. For anything below that, the regular bill-of-fare is at the guest's command. The Windsor counted, and with reason when the season is a good one, on getting patronage from the hotel people who wish private suppers at firegular hours, as on their return from an evening drive to the lake. Then the ice-creams and ices, served in ice-goblets and the

HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART OF FREEZING, HIGHEST STILE OF THE ABT OF FREEZING, draw the young people to the pavilion, and after Eli-or Elie-Perkins chance for pions refections on the vast amount of firstation going on at Saratoga. Elie can but realize, however, that there would be vastly more firstation if there were only more young gentlemen at hand. Whather the European plan will succeed at Saratoga cannot be determined at this season's trail. Mr. Shelley told me he hoped to come out even; but, if he doesn't, Judge Hilton can stand it, and afford to try again. H. G.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Aug. 9.—One of the contragged and mountainous counties in remsylvania is Carbon, situated in the north-Pennsylvania is Carbon, situated in the castern part of the State, and stretching along both sides of the Lehigh River for a distance of both sides of the Lehigh River for a distance of the sides of the Lehigh River for a distance of both sides of the Lehigh River for a distance of the lehigh Ri lwenty miles. Its mountains, among which are Pokone, Pohokope, and other eminences more than 1,000 feet in hight, are parallel to the due Ridge, and properly belong to that chain. The county abounds in picturesque scenery, and spidly coming into prominence as a delight-nummer-resort. It is easily accessible from all points, and is only eighty-nine miles from hia, or three hours by rail, and 120 fles from New York, or four hours' ride. Its ing deposits of anthracite coal give it a ral wealth, and its forests of hemiock and pine have until recently made it an important number-region. Agriculture is as much of an impossibility now as when Col. Bird crossed the mountains in pursuit of hostile Indians in 1738, he describing it as a barren wilderness incapable of improvement.

is reached from either direction through a sec tion of country whose wild mountain scenery is picturesque in the extreme,—the Lebigh Valley from the south, and Wyoming Valley and the Valley of the Susquehanna from the north,— but, on arriving here, the traveler is quite un-prepared for the surprises that meet him at every turn. The town is located in a narrow recey turn. The town is located in a narrow gage at an abrupt bend of the Lehigh River,—lining both its banks, between which the noisy stream plunges madiy over its rocky bed. On every size aboutains, clad with the verdure of the principal forest,—the town nestling at the foot of Bear Mountain, an almost perpendicular emisence, 1,000 feet high. The mountains are in such close proximity that they seem to rise almost to the zenith, and strangers are struck with worder at the shortness of the days,—the sin coming into view a couple of hours later than one is accustomed to, and sinking below.

where are the triumphs of railroad engineering more marked than in the approaches of the two roads loto Mauen Chunk,—the apparently insurmountable barriers of Nature proving powerless against the advance of the iron horse.

It was in the dim gray of early morning that The Triedune correspondent stepped from the train; but, while most of the pleasure-seckers made their way to one of the several excellent hotels, there was, even at that early hour, an irresistible impulse to climb the mountain-hights; and a portion of the party determined to anticipate the movements of the sleeping community, and have the novel pleasure of WITNESSING THE SURRIES FROM MOUNT PIS-

community, and have the novel pleasure of witnessing light, surmounted by a treatle-section of the gravity road and the chimneys of the mammoth machinery which draws cars up the plane. Mauch Chunk is a bustling town of 9,000 inhabitants, but the only sounds that oroke the silence were the clatter of our feet upon the paventent, or the matin responses of chanticleers on neighboring billisides. The town is compactly built in a gorge running at right angles with the river, and so narrow that there is room for but a single street. Not only is every inch of street-front occupied, but the abruph thiside off from the street is utilized by the poorer people, who must be content with less expensive real estate, and who have nerched their little houses one above another, Swiss fashion, on the hights. These are of various degrees of comeliness, rauging from neat cottages, with shrubbery, and small, well-kept gardens, to wretched little hovels,—the human occupants of the latter sharing their one room with a pig or two, some chickens, abrood of ducks, and the ubiquitous goat. Of course, with such a medley of inhabitants, the yards of this class of houses are innocent of shade-trees or even a blade of grass. Singularly enough, the possession of goats is almost wholly confined to natives of the Emerald Isle, and every Irish workingman rejoices in the possession of one or more of them, as they yield three or four quarts of milk a day, and cost nothing to keep.—cither cking out a subsistence on the hills, or feasting occasionaliy on the tender bark of a neighbor's tree or shrubbery, when such a dietetic bonanza is discovered.

By the time we have passed through the slumbering town, the morning has dawned, and we begin to clamber up the hills which lie at the base of Mt. Pisgah, and soon reach the foot of the famous plane, where, later in the day, we would be drawn up in pleasure-cars provided for that purpose. A climb of one-third of a mile brings us to its summit, at an elevation of 900 feet above the river, and

mile brings us to its summit, at an elevation of 900 feet above the river, and

A MAGNIFICENT LANDSCAPE

well repays for the toilsome ascent. The mountains stretch away as far as the eye can reach, and a slight play of the fancy will suggest that the resemblance is that of a turbulent sea, whose billows have suddenly become petrified by the infuriate power of the gods. The Biue Mountains are visible in the distance, and even the New Jersey hills can be seen, sixty miles away. The foaming Lenigh chafes at its narrow limits, as if impatient to make its escape into a more level country, and disappears from sight through the bold walls of the Lehigh Gap, a dozen miles distant. Mauch Caunk lies far down the steep,—an oasis in a mighty wilderness. While we gaze transfixed upon the scene, waiting for the fuists to vanish and for the God of Day to make his appearance, the clouds settle down over the valley, and grow thicker and more dense, until a storm causes us to beat a hasty retreat down the plane. No sooner was the town reached than the sun shone out in a most aggravating manner.

the town reached than the sun shone out in a most aggravating manner.

Although the hour was still early, the street was alive with a busy throng. Farmers, who had come for miles with country produce, had their antiquated, muslin-covered wagons backed up against the curbstone at the market-place, and were driving a brisk trade in vegetables, butter, and eggs. Four bours in the bracing mountain air before breakfast produced the most marvelous appetites; but mine host of the Mansion House was equal to the emergency, or "run," as the bank men say, and only asked, "Do all Chicago people cat like that?"

There are so many notable places to which the visitor may resort that several days are required to fully "do" Mauch Chunk and its various attractions; but no one should fail to take a trip over

most marvelous appetites; but mine nost of the Mansion House was equal to the emergency, or "run," as the bank men say, and only asked, "Do all Chicago people eat like that?"

There are so many notable places to which the say are resort that several days are required to fully "do." Mauch Chunk and its various attendates, and a fairly-skillful sind-reader. No matter how learned or deep, how geographically or metaphysically obscure, the question, "Psycho," rarely fails to discomit his interviewer. Some of the learned divines and other reflement of scholarly habits have called on "Psycho," and come out rather at second-best. Set is the most of the season.

In my last letter I spoke of the venture at THE WINDSOR.

The Windsor is the handsome house which indge filiton owns, not as a part of the Steward state, but personally. He got it for about onlit of what it cost the unfortunate lady who mak her fortune in it, despite the advice of her finded. Last summer it was kept ready as a steppag-place for those guests who could not be aroommodated at the Grand Union; but the finded Union had no difficulty in accommodating all who came. Then the Judge decided to see how a first-class house on the European plan would take. He put in new and elegant the pretty cottage on the east and the open lot is front, securing a fine view of Broadway. He built an open-air pavilion for the service of ices and suppers in the cool of the evening. And

the road, NOT ONE WAS EVER INJURED. What in the early dawn was a sleeping valley is now the scene of tireless activity. Trains are rattling through the defiles of the Lehigh, their serpent-like forms crawling away into the distance; the merry echo of the boatman's horn is heard all along the canal, which runs beside the river; and the busy hum of industry in the town below is borne on every breeze. We are now 1,370 feet above tide-water, and gazing upon the rugged grandeur of a region known far and wide as the Switzerland of America. If the visitor is interested in machinery, he can far and wide as the Switzerland of America. It the visitor is interested in machinery, he can inspect the two powerful engines, of 120 horse-power each, which haul the cars up the plane,—the iron belts aiready spoken of winding round a monster iron drum, twenty-eight feet in diameter. A rustic pavilion affords opportunity for dancing, as well as for shelter in ease of storm; and a short distance away is a skeleton tower, with spiral stairway, from which the view is the most extended to be had,—the mountains rolling away towards all the points of the compass, their blue forms blending with the sky, making it almost impossible to distinguish where earth and heaven meet. Were it not for the town at our feet, or the railway-trains that can be seen threading their way through the valleys, the view would be that of

on which man had not laid the ruthless hand o

wilization.

Before resuming the trip, it will be interest willization.

Betore resuming the trip, it will be interesting to learn something of the history of this novel railroad, whose object was to bring the coal from the mines to Manch Chunk, the point of shibment to market. It was constructed in IS27, up to which year the coal had been hauled over the mountains by wagon; and, considering that railroad-engineering was in its infancy, was a veritable conquest of mind over matter. It had but one predecessor,—a line built at Baltimore, Md., in the previous year,—and was the project of an adventurous engineer, who undertook to construct a road which would transport the coal from Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk by gravity alone, and a return track, by which the cars, after being hoisted up the planes to an elevation sufficient to overcome the descent in the trip to Mauch Chunk, should return by their own gravity to the starting-point at Summit Hill. The only steampower required was that of the stationary engines at the head of the planes. It will be observed that the road did not consist of the modern double-track, but was a single track, forming a continuous circuit, reaching about twenty-five miles, with a grade of from fifty to ninety feet to the mile. So winding was the line of the road that the tracks cross one another at

ern double-track, but was a single track, folding a continuous circuit, reaching about twenty-five miles, with a grade of from fifty to ninety feet to the mile. So winding was the line of the road that the tracks cross one another at several points. The experiment proved successful BEYOND EXPECTATION, and, from its unique construction, has attracted public attention for half a century. A more favorable outlet for the coal having been developed within a few years by tunneling the Nesquehoning Mountain, the Switchback is now used exclusively for pleasure-travel, and is under the management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

We are now ready to continue our ride, and, taking one of the cars which run hourly, are soon fiving down a grade of fifty feet to the mile,—the cars propelled by their own weight,—our speed regulated by an ordinary brake. The idea of traveling by rail through such an Alpine land as this, without steam or any visible means of propulsion, seems curious enough; but the ever-changing landscape leaves no-room for scientific abstractions, and, after an enjoyable run of six miles, during which distance there has been a descent of 322 feet, Mt. Jefferson is reached, where there is another plane, 2,070 teet in length, overcoming a second elevation of 462 feet, up which the cars are drawn in the same manner as at Mt. Pisgah. We are now approaching the coal-mines for which this railroad was constructed, and, after gravitating a few minutes longer, arrive at THE MINING TOWN OF SUMMIT HILL—memorable as the spot where the existence of the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania was discovered by a hunter named Philip Ginder, in 1711. Several Philadelbiah gentlemen organized mining company in the following year, and took up 5,000 or 10,000 acres at what is now

public as to the merits of coal,—which seems strange to us of the present day,—the enterprise proved a failure, and was abandooed in 1815. It was, however, revived in 1818, and from that date its success was assured, although years were required to establish it in public layor. The growth of the business is shown by the fact that in 1830 the coal-market of the country was glutted by 385 tons, while in recent years the shipments of the same company have been as great as 16,500 tons for a single wock. Lehigh coal has the reputation of being the hardest anthracite yet discovered, which gives it the highest market-value. The bed upon the top of Mauch Chunk Mountain is fifty-three feet in thickness, exceeding in this respect any known layer or vein.

At Summit Hill can be seen

THE EURNING MINE.

which has been on fire forty-six vears,—its subterranean fiames having spread through several acres of coal, the surface having the appearance of the crater of a vast volcano.

The Lehigh Company until 1847 procurred all their coal from one mine at Summit Hill,—the total shipments reaching 800,000 tons. The mine was a great curiosity, and was honored with the visits of emineat sayans. The vein of coal, includity a few seams of thin state, was at one spot nearly seventy feet in thickness, the average being fifty feet. As the coal lay at only a slight depth, the surface was removed and the coal quarried, instead of tunneled as in ordinary mining, where the veins are found hundreds of feet below the surface. The excavated portion embraces an area of about twenty acres, and is about 100 feet deep. It is strewn with the debris of former mining operations, and is frequently visited by curiosity-hunters in search of fossii impressions of leaves and ferns, which are found in profusion.

We now commence the descent to Mauch Chunk, but, instead of returning by way of the planes, we continue the circuit, running by gravity the entire distance of eight and a half miles, without a single stop.

The name of this town is of Indian origin,

Carbon County was first settled in 1746 by Morayian missionaries, who formed the settlement of Guadenhutten, consisting of forty loghouses and a chapel, where were gathered the converted Mohican Iudians who were driven out from New York and Councetient by the hostiles. The Indians were not only taught the Gospel, but at the same time received instruction from the devoted missionaries of Count Zinderdorf in the arts of civilization. In 1754 the hostile Delaware and Shawanese attacked and burned the mission-house and murdered eleven of the missionaries,—the congregation fleeing to Bethlehem, the stronghold of Moravianism, thirty-four miles down the Lebigh. The French war was now in progress, and the savage Indians, having allied themselves to the French arms, carried terror and death into the English settlements in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1756 the Governor of Pennsylvania sent MAWK CHUNK.

In 1756 the Governor of Pennsylvania sent bennsylvania to take charge of the frontier, which was the scene of continued hostility. His object was to secure protection for the defenseless inhabitants by raising troops, and the construction of a chain of forts along the entire border. Franklin soon recruited 560 volunteers, and rendezvoused at Bethlehem, the principal settlement of the Moravians, from which point his force was divided into three parties for duty at excosed points, he accompanying one of them to Guadenbutten, which was found in ashes. His men sheltered themselves in the runns of a mill from the inclement winter-weather, their first work being to bury the dead, nearly two months having elapsed since the murder of the missionaries. The next day a stockade was begun, 450 feet in circumference, of logs eighteen feet in length and one foot in thickness, standing upright in the ground. Dr. Franklin, in a letter describing this defense, asys: "This kind of a fort, however contemptible, is a sufficient defense against Indians who have no cannon." The only artillery in the stockade was a swivelgun, which was occasionally fired to awe the Indians who infested the mountain fastnesses. Until the peace of 1788 this region saw KONE BUT TROWBLOUS TIMES, and was marked by the ravages of the Indians.

Until the peace of 1783 this region saw

NONE BUT TROUBLOUS TIMES,
and was marked by the ravages of the Indiaus,
who raided and plundered the scattered inhabitants at will. Pontiac's border-war began in
1763, and so closely were the Moravians allied
to the Indians, by reason of their missionary
pursuits, that these zealous pioneers became the
objects of suspicion on the part of the English
and Scotch settlers, who accused them of proyiding furking-places for the savages who were
constantly plotting the destruction of the settlements. So pronounced did the antipathy become that the Moravians fied from their Town
of Wechquetank, and it was burned by the
whites,—the refugees finding shelter at Nazareth, a stronghold near Bethlehem.

Two miles from Bethlehem, on the Lehigh
Valley Railroad, is

which abounds in the wild and picturesque, and rivals even the famous Watkins' Gien. Gien Onoko has only within a few years come into prominence, but is now one of the most famous resorts in Northeastern Pennsylvania. It is under the control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and is improved with stone stalrways, rustic seats, and timber bridges, and all the necessary features for the accommodation of the GLEN ONOKO, rustic seats, and timber bridges, and all the necessary features for the accommodation of the traveling public. The railroad-depot at the entrance of the glen is a curiosity itself, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey lands passengers only a few rods away. With the exception of the necessary improvements, OnoRo is in a perfect state of nature, and its original wilderness-beauty is observable on every hand. The glen is a deep, narrow gulch, extending a mise up the mountain-side,—a stream flowing through, broken at frequent intervals into beautiful cascades, some of them having a fail of fifty feet, while OnoRo Falls take

A TUMBLE OF SEVENTY PRET.

fifty feet, while Onoko Falls take

A TUMBLE OF SEVENTY FRET.

Broad Mountain, through which it leads, is comparatively sterile, having simply a growth of stanted forest-trees, while the glen is prolinic with gigantic trees, and a profusion of vines, ferns, shrubs, flowers, and mosses. In the summer-time the rocky walls of the glen are resplendent with the gorgeous colors of the rhododendron. This charming retreat is reached by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and is visited by many thousand people every season. by many thousand people every season.

What with the grand scenery, the bracing mountain air, and the trout-fishing to be had on numerous streams within easy reach, Mauch Chunk is destined to become of national fame as a summer resort. F. C. J.

WAUKESHA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA. Wis., Aug. 9.—After days and days of unmitigated sunshine, and nights brillant with moonlight, how restful the effect of a darkly-curtained sky!

larkly-curtained sky!
You can throw your head back and look up; you can open your eyes wide and gaze long and far. You can sit on the verandah without reference to shade, can swing in the hammock and look up, up through the quivering pineneedles to the soft, silvery-gray sky that seems so near without being blinded. There is a wonderful sympathy in such days; the intense life and activity of Nature is relaxed, and a masculine mood has given place to something like the feminine.

We feel kindly disposed to every one, and take even a friendly interest in AGENTS, CANVASSERS, AND PEDDLERS, who are sure to follow in the wake of the spring visitors. First, a little lady, in faded black comes briskly up the walk, lugging a heavy satchel, and wiping the perspiration from her face. Our sympathies are aroused; we invite

satchel, and wiping the perspiration from her face. Our sympathies are aroused; we invite her to our pet seat under the evergreens. She makes a few careless remarks about the weather; then inquires about the hotels, number of visitors, etc., and asks where the ministers live. Then, having thus cautiously felt her way over these preliminary stepping-stones of conversation, she plunges into a perfect mill-stream of talk, that does not cease till our purse is emptied of a couple of dimes, and a pamphlet on the "Treatment of the Insane" is landed on the table. It is very evident where this person ought to be that there is method in her madness, and our pity is mingled with a nalf-admiration of her brightness.

A pleasing young woman, with pictures, comes next. She shows us her specimens. They are the faces of a fat, pudgy baby, a showy girl, and a dreamy old man. "All my own work," she says. By some process she has contrived to make from a small picture another, twelve times as large, and wonderfully unlike the original. She has a very persuasive manner, says it is a pleasure to exhibit her works of art, and flatters you into believing you are a tine subject. You are mentally considering what would be the effect of a life-size portrait of yourself in a frame, for John's next birthday, when that individual appears, and cuts short your fancies by that amused look which you know so well how to interpret. He understands your weakness for canvassers. You turn away with, "Not any to-day;" and the girl closes her case with a sigh, and bids you good-morning.

A STUDY OF SHELLS.

The shell-man comes as an old friend. He puts down his baskets at your feet with an assurance matched by your interest in his beautiful treasures. Here is a lovely nautilus, holding in its gearl-gray sides exquisite changes of green and pink. The jeweler shall drill holes in the edges, and it shall swime in the suniest window, through the widter, filled with trailing vines. This piece of coral is straight from the Red Sea, the dealer save, and its

any Chinese carring! It is easier to believe that it is a part of some petrified Cardiff Giant than the work of hundreds of anumalcula. One would be willing to have an acquaintance or two turn into stone for the sake of getting such a specimen. "A beart of stone" is both a Scriotural and a poetfoal phrase, but the real object would not be half so pretty to contemplate as this dainty frost-work. For this white-spined, rosy-lipped mediusk, the willow-man shall make us a stand, and next spring we shall till it with blue violets and the first wild flowers. This rich, smooth cameo is just the plaything for our friend's baby-girl, and her older brother shall hold this brown and white motified one to his ear, and listen in round-eyed wonder to its faint echo of the voice of the sea.

A pair of these rich, white conchifera, spotted with yellow-brown, as if spattered with pollen of the tigger-lilly, fastened by wires beneath a favorite picture, make exquisite brackets to fill with moss and bright berries.

These great whelks, rough and coarse upon the outside, but smooth and most beautifully-colored within, shall lie upon their backs beneath a courte-table.

Is that all! No, our friend has added to his store this year some fine sea-mosses from the Pacifid Coast, and, better than all, some sprouting buibs, which, if planted now, will furnish beauty and fragrance for next Christmas. He says its busicess is dull,—only two or three dollars a day; the town is full of people, but they spend very little modey for his warea. For once be goes away with an empty basket and a light beart.

Most people are content to take away, as mementoes of a summer here, heightened color, added weight, and good apirits. While seeking these, some look also for ferns and fossils,—two articles abundant about this region. One need not go far-two or three miles, perhaps—to find the ferns, and be is sure to come back with great bunches of long, delicate fern-leaves, maiden's hair, mosses, and other woodland treasures. A large book and a number of she

BASKETS AND PANOT-WORK.

At the willow-store one is sure to find a party admiring the clean, pretty work. Baskets are always bewitching; it stirs the imagination to think of all the different things that might be put into them. Light, graceful work-stands, and uncomfortable, catchy chairs, are sure to get strapped to the luggage of the visitors when they leave here in the fail.

If canvas-work and crocheting are to be ranked among the useful industries, then the ladies here now rival the much-extolled bee and the isborious ant. They work all the time. At the sorings, on the piazza, you will see the needles flashing through the gay-colored zephyrs, while their fair wielders chatter to gether in constant accompaniment.

the sorings, on the piazza, you will see the needles flashing through the gay-colored zephyrs, while their fair wielders chatter together in constant accompaniment.

One or two merchants of the village are partly responsible for this. They keep such a tempting array of materials required for all that mysterious, nondescript use of the needle known as fancy-work, that all who enter their stores are beguiled into purchasing. And the dear ladies imagine that they are really doing something when they spend morning after morning over what a respectable Lamb knitting-machine would accomplish in a few minutes.

Firms.

An alarm of "Fire!" startled the whole village one still, sleepy afterhoon last week. It proved to be a carriage-house, owned by Mrs. E. A. Perry. The prompt action of the fire company saved the residence, that was in imminent danger. Could sympathy have put out the fire it would have been stopped before the engine reached the spot, for a throng of interested friends and neighbors seemed to spring up from the very ground.

Where do all the people come from? is always a question on such occasions. Let the axietree of your carriage break and you be upset when no one is in sight upon the street, and, before you can scramble to your feet, you are surrounded by a crowd, all eager, excited, and helpful. Some way, a calamity always seems to bring out the better side of human nature. It may be a costly experience to the sufferer, but it is not wholly without mitigation; he has a chance to know how much sympathy there is, after all, in the world.

The collection of houses known as "North Prairie," but a few miles from here, was partially destroyed by fire last Saturday. La Barre's Hotel, a Twelling, blacksmith and wagon shop, were wholly consumed by the flames. The loss, exclusive of insurance, was about \$5,000.

Mrs. Gibbs and her musical class gaye once one of the street of music they are studying:

PART I,

Overture— 'Caliph de Bagdad' Hori Mrs. Gibbs, Muses Gose, Kinkel, Stoltz. 'Water-Wich' 'Garcarolle' E. Mack 'Pire-Bell Galob' Emmg Sperber. E. Mack 'Little Barefoot' "Guild Polks Militaire" ... George Pox

Lillie Vedder. ... George Pox

Vocal Duo—"Happy Swallows" ... Kuchen
"May-Blossoms" ... Kale Ja-"May-Blossoms" C. Kinkel
"Temperance Song" White

Chorus.

Pifth Nocturne"
Oscar Sperber.
Sweet Nightingale's Song"
Lizzle Abbott. Mrs. Glbbs. - PART II.

Mrs. Globs.
PART II.

"La Zingara" Donizetti
"Grand Old Ocean" Millard
"The Stirrup-Cup" L. Arditi
"Dreams of the Past" R. Hoffman
Flora Kintel. Wederstedt "El Khonoor" O'Mayo

Etta Stoltz. O'Mayo

"Eckert's Swiss Song" Mrs. Pertite.

Recitation—"Bells" Mr. James.

GENEVA LAKE.

GENEVA LAKE.

Siecial Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 8.—Every one goes to Geneva this summer; so I, being a bachelor, with a several weeks' vacation at my disposal, invest in an unlimited supply of collars, and start for this famous lake.

Before leaving Chicago I am permitted to bid adieu to the lovely girls who are betrothed to my fortunate comrades, said comrades still granting me the privilege of calfing and saying a few farewell words prior to my departure. I trust I have never, during these parting calls, betrayed which one of these lovely girls has (without knowing it) wrecked my life. "The lines and lights of the human countenance are like other symbols, not always easy to read without a key." This young girl little knows how my heart aches when I clasp the hand of my triend; but he is so good a man I will be reconciled,

have it. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, with Mr. Simmonds, the

anticipation of much fun, and I think they will have it.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, with Mr. Simmonds, the gentlemanly conductor of the Geneva fast train, have also gone on an excursion. They are entertaining Mr. Patterson—and daughter, Mrs. Street, and Miss Lawson, all of Chicago.

HOTEL OURSTS.

Among the guests of the Whiting House are the following: Miss Sadie Knox, of St. Louis, a lovely blonde, whose cultivation of mind and dignity win for her the admiration of all,—she is accompanied by her annt, Mrs. Brett, and two brothers; Mrs. Arthur Edwards, of Elgin, a sweet, refined woman, and with her are her husband, mother, and little girl; Mr. R. D. Smith, of Pekin, with wife, two sons, and two daughters, one of whom is Miss Fannle, a gentle, pretty girl, and a general favorite; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blackman,—such delightful people that every one regretted to see them leave for their home in Chicago; Mrs. Waite, of Chicago, and her accomplished daughter, Mrs. James Siceper; Mrs. R. A. Bunker, of Pekin, a britiliant, entertaining lady, and her son, Master Roble, of 4 years,—one of the brightest boys I have seen. Mrs. Whiting, the lady-like wife of the proprietor, is seen through the house, with her two pretty girls, and "Little Dave," who is the pet of the household.

Among the gentlemen registered since my visit here have been Messrs. Sheldon and Johnson, with Mr. Stine. This party, I believe, were from Stirling, Ill. They seemed to enjoy themselves very much in a quiet way. Mr. A. O. Downs, of Chicago, Captain of the Farraguts, is much liked by his male friends and termed a "royal good fellow." He is highly esteemed by the ladies for his deferential gallantry. Mr. Wilberforce, aiso of the Farraguts, is a genteel, quiet young man. I heard two young ladies say, the other evening, that they were sorry they saw so little of him at the hotel, and they surmised that some other portion of Geneva was more interesting to him.

I HOTE TO SEE YOU ALL AGAIN, and that, in the interim, the would in my heart will heal; that my so

MADISON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 8, - The Chicago Times man has been here! Fact, I assure you. The great man has actually visited our modest little city. He was here several days, but he never "let on" that he was here in our midst until he was gone, and then, from his secure retreat in the Times sanctum, he came down on us all

and they shall never know that, to escape in the sightest degree this torture, I must needs be really, the sam going to tell you considing of Genera.

I am rather observing; so I will tell you what I have observed in this desightful place. Chicago people all know?

I am rather observing; so I will tell you what I have observed in this desightful place. Chicago people all know?

I am rather observing; so I will tell you what I have observed in this desightful place. Chicago have residence here. They are very elegant, and remind me much of the Italian village, severy kind of ammended of the Residual and the surface of the most prominent men of Chicago have residence here. They are very elegant, and remind me much of the Italian village, severy kind of ammended of the Residual and the place of the most prominent men of that class. The whole article is a tissue of missing the severy kind of ammended of the Residual and the overhears two roung boatment for the first size of the first size of

rassed silence on the other."

THE MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT
in this brief extract from the Times man's letter will illustrate how little reliaure can be
placed on anything he says. In the lirst place,
there are no pipes laid in Main street. In the
next place, the fountain began to play about 12
o'clock on that day, and never ceased to flow
during the day, until the Eigin excursionists
had departed. In the third place, the water that
supplied it did not come from the University at
all on that day, but was pumped from the Capitol well.

of lying and detraction, Madison will finally triumph. Neither the envious tongue of the malicious slanderer, nor the sordid pen of the fired libeler can diminish the beauty that glows forever all around us. "We still live," NOTWITHSTANDING THE MALICIOUS EFFORT of the Times newspaper. Our unrivaled lakes are still here, reposing in the glory of undiminished splendor. We breathe the same health-restoring air, drink of the same pure water, and look out upon the same unmatched scenery. Visitors in search of comfort, of health, and of ease, can find them all here. Visitors of taste and culture can find abundant sources of refined gratification. All of this class will have no reason to regret their choice. But this is no place for literary dead-beats, or for the scavengers of the metropolitan press, who come with the expectation of receiving the honor and the fame which are only due to real taient and to genuine merit. Yours,

BOSCOBEL.

BOSCOBEL. Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.
BOSCOBEL, Wis., Aug. 6.—After lo! these many days. I again chronicle a few notes from this, one of the most beautiful little cities in the State. We here have society events, as well as the metropolitan cities. For some months the air has been full of rumors of wed-dings to take place, and to-day there were two, which have inaugurated

four more will take place soon. The event of to-day was the wedding of William Snow, of Richland City, to Miss Lalah Chandler, of this city. The groom is one of the most popular young business-men in this part of the State, while the bride is one of the most beautiful ladies in society, and a great favorite with all classes. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother. The rooms had been elegantly decorated for the occasion. The service was performed by the Congregational minister, at 6:30 p. m.; after which came the bridal feast; and at 9:20 p. m. the happy couple left on the train for a trip to 8t. Paul and other points. When they arrived at the depot to take the train, they were received by their numerous friends, numbering hupdreds of ladies and gentlemen who started the young people on their journey in wedded life with warm and hearty congratulations for their future. The wedding of Missialiah takes one of the leading lights out of Boscobel society; but what society has lost has been a gain by our young friend Snow, for he has become the happy possessor of a kind and loving companion for life. Quite a number of friends from Milwaukee and other places were here.

This is the rendezvous for TROUT FISHERS, adies in society, and a great favorite with all

as the creeks in this section abound in these speckled beauties. Every day can be seen the fishermen returning with a fine string of fish. After the 25th of this month the Game law expires, when the fun will begin for the sportsman, as woodcock, ducks, and pheasants are plenty.

units on King, has not been decided. The Re-publicans hold their Convention for this district at Muscoda, Sept. 3, at which time there will probably be a lively fight to nominate some other man than Mr. Hazelton, the present mem-ber from this district. "Gas't Bick."

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Petenta Granted Western Invento by the United States Patent Office. Special Disputch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—A. H. Eva & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following patents issued to Western inventore:

G. A. Harvey, Chicago, corn-harvesters, W. S. Toothill, Chicago, swings, F. J. Leybold, Chicago, bottle-stopper, etc. Kesser & Lang, Joliet, harness saddles, D. O. Harsman, Shannon, grain-separators, W. H. Lynn, Expenser, Car-starters, Lynn, & Suyder, Freeport, Car-starters, W. H. Lynn, Freeport, Car-starters.
Lynn & Snyder, Freeport, Car-starters.
T. Schannoerg, Cruger, harrows.
J. P. Spiss, Fairven, eaves-trough hangers.
W. N. Steison, Henry, pumps.
E. P. Wilcox, Hoopeston, sewing-machine.
W. H. Bramble, Decatar, pasipetus.
C. P. Houseman, Decatur, tags for marking en

riages.

G. W. Ransom, Belleville, switch head chairs.

H. B. Scutt. Joilet, making barbed fence-rop
Taylor & Sweatland, Chicago, sewing-machi
trade-marks.

Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien. curry-comba C. E. Steller, Milwaukee, sash-holgers. T. Stridde. Menasha, piows. Parke & Allen. Fort Atkinson, hot-air radiator Parks & Allen, Fort Atamson, no.

MICHIGAN.

Howard & Atkinson, Notawa, oil-separators.

William Humphrey, Jackson, wash-stands.

G. A. Allen, West Bay City, harness-che

A. E. Barthell, Detroit, bottle-stoppe S. S. Leland, Quincy, heaters.
J. E. Leonard, Bay City, lift-pumps.
John Peterann, Mendon, window-cornices.

MINNESOTA.
J. Baaning, Blooming Prairie, sheat-dropper.
W. H. Browson, St. Paul, horse-collars.

Davis & Wilson, Minnespolis, potato-separat

Richard & Le Brash, Minneapolis,

W. N. Phipos, Glenwood, grain-tallier.
R. G. Baidwin, Oskaloosa, washing machine. I
Clark & Lothron, Dubaque, iron fences.
John Prusser, Ottumwa, extracting metals from
their ores.

J. Voegile, Indianapolis, laundry-stoves. C. W. Boetines. Pera, waron-brake levers. W. D. Brown, Indianapolis, instruments to swine.

R. H. Guyer, Lafavetee, vehicle-springs.
R. H. Guyer, Lafavetee, vehicle-springs.
T. Mikeai. Plaunfield, contbined ladder, etc.,
R. K. Curtis, Wabash, grocesses for graining.
O. Lydmore, Aurora, processes for graining.
NBBRASKA.
J. T. Maxson, Ulysses, hog-choises composited.

watering-places in the way of anusement and luxury; and it already explices any of the season or pretentions records in the way of genuine capturing and comfort.

Keye's Park has attracted a great many ristitors. The bouse is large, and the season of the proposed of the complex of the proposed of the complex of the complex of the first proposed of the complex of t What the Suez Canal Has Done.

Damascus has been ruined by the opening of the Suez Canal. The overland trade, both Oriental and European, by caravan with Bagdad and the Persian trulf has been diverted to the water-way. The competition of India and China in sitk and sesame seed through the canal has sensitiv affected the value of these products; the late discovery alazarine has rendered valueless the cultivation of madder for export; and the diversion of large numbers of Moslem pilgrims from ail parts of the East, who had hitherto made Damascus their point of arrival and departure, with much profit to the city, to the sea route by the canal, has contributed in no small degree to its dewnward progress. House rent has declined 30 and 50 per cent, and large numbers of empty shops and houses in every port of the city indicate the general decline. The streets are filled with bergars, both Moslem and Christian, and that, too, in a city where eighteen montus ago a beggar was a varity. The more elevated districts of Lebanon, which formerly contributed the principal portion of the mendicants during winter months, have this year sent double the number to swell the amount of local indigence. The far-famed Eye of the East is now dull and instreless.

A Boston newspaper which wants to please everybody says: "Dennis Kearney is a good-looking fellow, though somewhat repulsive in

If your food distresses you, take a little San-ord's Jamaica Ginger.

THE GREAT SKIN CURE, Intallibly Cures

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Falling Hair, Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofnions Ulcers and Sores.

Mesers. WEERS & POTTER. Wholesale Druggists, of Boston, Mass., respectfully inform the public and those afflicted with apparently facurable affections of the Skin and Scalp, that they have succeeded, after eight years of study and experiment, in obtaining by distillation from Vegetable Products, never, they believe, before used in medicine, a purely Skin Specific of the consistence of Jelly, which they believe to be an infailible care for every kind of skin Disease, from a common Pimple to the worst case of Salt Meeun, Scald Bend, or Dandruff.

common Fimble to the worst case of Salt libeum, Susitied Head, or Dandruff.

CUTICUTA is earnestly believed to be the only positive Spacific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Wheig, Psoriasis, Rich, Ground Rich, Barbers Itch. Red and Matgrated Pimples and Biotches, Black Rieds, Grubor Worms, Unnasural Redness of the Nose and Face, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular, Sealy, and Fustular Erustiloss and Irritations of the Skin, Scald Jure Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Icchinest and Fustular Erustiloss and Erustiloss, Scald Suras, Billing and Indiana and Fritations of the Sealy; Guis, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Billing and Indiana and Internations of the Sealy; Guis, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Billing and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hourseness, Also, as a Voterinary Specific.

Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers, and Glandular Swellings are diseases of the Blood and Bones, and must not be confounded with skin diseases proper as above named. They require both external and internal treatment. CUTICURA is sould by all Drugrists, and will be mailed free on receipt of price—30 cents for small boxes is large boxes, soutialing two and one-half times the quantity of annial, and therefore much the cheaper for the confounded of the salt of the season only, \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

Prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholessie Drugrists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

As for Cu-Ti-Cu-as, the great skin Cure.

Wholessie Agents—Fuller & Fuller, Van Schaek, Stevenson & Co., Lond, Stoutenburgh & Co., H. A., Burlbut & Co., Tolman & King, Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicaro.

SANFORD'S **Jamaica Ginger**

the Times sanctum, be came down on us all stilks the word on the fold," or a thousand of brick, or a ton of lead. We are crusted, uterated by prostrated, and ruined, under the heavy load of the Times man's sarcasm, unleave come to our rescue. Help us, won't you'd ne, the production of the Times man, has extinguished the production of the Times man, has extinguished the production of the the torch, and make us born as brightly as ever.

In the Times man, to do this ricked thing. To use the expressive language of the noted horses of the West will be on hand make us born as brightly as ever.

In the Times man to do this ricked thing. To use the expressive language of the noted horses of the West will be on hand make us born as brightly as ever.

In the Cines man to do this ricked thing. To use the expressive language of the noted horses of the West will be on hand the complete of the lamented to the law the total the lamented of the noted horses of the West will be on hand to complete the lamented of the noted horses of the West will be on hand to complete the lamented to the lamented to

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Produce Markets Active-Provisions Firmer---Hogs Higher.

Wheat Weak, Owing to a Free Mevement of "Red"-Other Grain in Good Supply.

FINANCIAL.

Business during the past week, for the season, was fairly active. The movement is gradual, but is sensibly increasing. Shipments are steady, and some of the banks are making nearly all the exchange they need to supply the demand of their mercantile customers. The only special feature of the week was the large orders for currency from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and vicinity. The failure of the Mastin Bank of Kansas City made all the other bankers thereaway made all the other bankers thereawa tly fearful of a run, and they at once set to work to accumulate large reserves of currency two earlier than it is in the country city tributary to this city, and holders and ers of grain have been hurrying it forward before there should be an advance in railway freights. The effect of all these causes was the breaking of the exchange market. Correspondents to the southwest and in neighboring cities did not ask for discounts. They sent their drafts on New York and ordered currency at rates satisfactory to our bankers. Transactions to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars were reported. For the first three days of the week the price of exchange between banks was 50@300 per \$1,000. ald be an advance in railway freights For the first three days of the week the price of exchange between banks was 50@60c per \$1,000, but towards the close on Wednesday buyers began to talk of ½c premium @ par. Considerable sales were made at the opening on Thursday at 25c premium, but later buyers refused to pay above and on Saturday there were very few sales at any

price. We quote it nominal at par. The only sales made were reported at that figure. The plethora of money continued during the week, Discounts, as usual, were made at a wide

ers report payments all that could be de-Probably here never was a time in the donars reaching their hungry pockets from month to month. Poor, unfortunate fellows they are, to

be sure, but by no means to be pitied.

The clearings for the week ending Auk. 10 were

It cannot be considered a favorable sign that exchanges at each of the six chief cities are smaller for July, 1878, than they were for July, 1877. It should be said in explanation of the taole that we are obliged to compare transactions at Louisville and Milwankee for the full month of 1878 with those for five weeks of 1877, so that the contrast is a little less favorable than it fairly should be. But, after proper allowance for these differences and for the operations in stocks at New York, there is still a decline which can be explained only by the fall in prices. In brief, less business was done as to values in July, 1878, then in July, 1877, because of the decline in price, but the almount of business done, measured in quantities, was larger by 5 per cent. BANK BURDENS.

The Directors of the Bank of New York National Banking Association have decided that it was desir-able to reduce the capital of the bank from \$3,000, 000 to \$2,000,000, in consequence of oppressive taxation. The following is the resolution adopted

taxation. The following is the resolution adopted by the Directors:

*Resolved**, That, in the judgment of this Board, the consequence of the heavy taxation (Federal, \$55, 403; Stace and city, \$86, 589), amounting last year to \$153, -000, or over 5 per cent on the ca, ital, and the present low rates of interest, it is desirable to reduce the capital stock of the bank from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000 (30,000) (30,000) and \$2,000,000 (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (30,000) (3

lers of the bank with a blank proxy, which they are requested to fill up and forward to the officers. It will doubtless be done by nearly a unanimous vote. Of coarse, if the exorbitant taxation leaves any of the banks in existence, it must be done by their managing to get an extra 5 per cent or more out of their customers.

connecticut Lipe-insurance companies.

The martford Courant of Aug. 3 had an elaborate article on the Connecticut Life-insurance Companies. We have room for only the following ex-

panies. We have room for only the following extract:

Now we come to the consideration of the condition and the solendid growth of the Hartford lifetinsurance companies during the past five years, when they have been subjected in connection with the assault along the line, to the hot fire of prejudice, and have borne in a severe degree the investigations of legislative committees and of the Despartment of Insurance, so that as we find them today they must be clean to the closest shaving point, and contrasts of business periods cannot be based upon anything which does not crowd their assets down to the minimum value. The increase in assets (leaving out the Charter Oak Company, where bad management for a series of years led to its re-

STI.883.027 85.878.488 \$5.975.500

berease...\$10,120,217 \$17,226,797 \$1,803,620

here has been, therefore, during what may be med the distressing period of life-insurance, i certainly the depressing period, caused by uncranted lack of confidence in the bidsiness, an rease in liabilities of 26 per cent, and an increase in assets to the amonat of 27 per ceht, an rease in liabilities of 26 per cent, and an increase in liabilities of 26 per cent, and an increase in liabilities of 26 per cent, which we have no serviced, can show sinh a remarkable order of the most careful nursing, without arks mount if from all quarters such as life-insurance is and serviced, can know sinh a remarkable ord of procress and success? The figures seem ounding in view of all that has been and and titen upon the subject of life-insurance by a simpers, even of the high standing of the New France, and yet they give accurate data of the sition of the Hartford companies. The need no turther misapprehension on the polject of insurance as regards the life corporations of riford-embraced in this summary. And let us be that, in the face of such highers, farther orant armalicious attacks may offue.

HILLING AND TOOL EXCHANGE.

POREIGN EXCHANGE GOVERNMENT SONDS United States 10-40a.
United States new 5s of '81, ex. Int..
United States new 4½s.
United States 4 per cent coupons....
United States currency 6s. GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)... 1054
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)... 1054
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)... 1054
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long) 107
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)... 1054
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds... 1056
City Railway (South Side)... 150
City Railway (Worth Side)... 150
City Railway (Worth Side)... 118
Chicago Gaalight and Coke Company... LOCAL SECURITIES.

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10. -Gold sold all day at 100% At the close 1 per cent was paid for cash gold. Carrying rates, %. Borrowing rates, 1 and flat. Silver bars, 115 for currency and 114% for old. Silver coin, %@1% per cent discount.

Railroad bonds quiet. The stock market was irregular in the morning, but during the afternoon was in the main strong and higher, and closed at an advance of 14@2 per cent from the lowest point of the morning. The bears at one time offered Granger stocks, and St. Paul preferred reacted from 68% to 67%, but the

to 68%.
Transactions aggregated 131,000 shares, which 6,800 were Erie, 9,700 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwestern common, 18,000 preferred, 18,000 St. Paul, 26,000 preferred, 17,500 Lackawanna, 3 000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michigan Cen

3,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michizan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 1,100 Wabash, 6,000 Western Union, and 1,500 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 1½622 per cent.
mercantile paper, 363½.
Customs, \$348,000.
The Treasury disbursed \$492,000.
Clearings, \$10,721,000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½; sight exchange on New York, 487½.
The weekly bank statement is as follows:
Loans, increase, \$2,123,000; specie. Increase, \$2,416,800; legal-tenders, decrease, \$2,323,600; deposits, increase, \$3,454,300; circulation, de-\$2,416,800; legal-tenders, decrease, \$2,323,600; deposits, increase, \$3,45,300; circulation, decrease, \$83,806; reserve, decrease, \$770,350. The banks now hold \$20,835,925 in excess of their legal requirements.

SAN FRANCISCO. the Stock Board: 13% Hale & Norcross..... 8% Julia Consolidated...

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; account, 94 13-16.
American securities—4½s, 106%; '67s, 106%; 10-40s, 111; new 5s, 107%; Illinois Central, 85½; Pennsylvania Central, 32%; Illinois Central, 85%; Pennsylvania Central, 32%; Reading, 16; Erie, 17%; preferred, 33.
PARIS, Aug. 17.—Rentes, 110f 57%c.
BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 1,700,000 marks during the past week.

COMMERCIAL

The following were the latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last - Priday.
\$10.50
7.70
5.50
8.40
1.05
9044
2224
52
 Sarley
 90

 Jee hogs
 41/46445

 Live hogs
 41/46445

 Live hogs
 41/46445

 Live hogs
 41/46445

 Live hogs
 26/54

 Live hogs
 26/54

 Live hogs
 26/54

 Live hogs
 48/24

 Live hogs
 48/24<

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago: Receipts. 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

| 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 3,578 bu wheat, 5,078 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2°cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 116 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 37 cars No. 2 spring, 42 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, (228 wheat); 1 car No. 1 do, 7 cars rejected, (228 wheat); 1 car No. 1 3 do, 7 cars rejected (228 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 190 cars and 29,600 bu high-mixed, 1 car new mixed, 541 cars and 47,600 bu No. 2 corn, 145 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (883 corn); 89 cars No. 2 white oats, 47 cars No. 2 mixed, 24 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (163 oats); 2 cars No.1 rye, 38 cars and 180 bu No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected, (50 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 3 cars extra No. 3 do, 1 car ordinary No. 3 do, 4 cars feed. Total (1, 333 cars), 628,000 bu. Inspected out: 53,758 bu wheat, 263,023 bu corn, 32,810 bu oats, 2,441 bu The following were the receipts and shipments

of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks Aug 10, Aug 3, Aug 11, 1878. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1 63,350 68,809 19,901 23,342 34,411 38,989 46,500 233,989 343,989 156,600 2,2124,183 1,867,823 2,538,981 154,787,787 163,025 65,425 78,270 12,422 1,469 . 24,173 26,351 23,408 . 9,843 13,374 8,332

offerings and a falling off in the demand. The receipts at Toledo and Detroit aggregated about 280,000 bu, and the first named place was said to be 5c lower, while the shipping demand noted here the previous day had nearly disappeared. It was reported that farmers were delivering more freely in the country, and that numerous orders were received here to sell for future delivery, sell-

This weakened spring wheat in our market in This weakened spring wheat in our markets were steadier, provisions being firm. Corn was easy. Outs and rye exhibited little change. The increase in the receipts of grain made carriers stronger in their views, and they ventured to hope that the era of very low

There was no noticeable change in the general characteristics of the dry goods market. Business is fully as good as in former seasons at a corresponding period, and as the antumn trade promises sponding period, and as the antumn trade promises to be of a larger volume than for any previous autumn since 1873, there is a cheerful feeling among jobbers. The tenor of prices continue unqualifiedly firm. Groceries were in fair general demand, with some lines displaying considerable activity. A firm market for coffees, and easier prices for sugars were noted. Teas, rice, spices, soaps, etc., were steady. Nothing new was developed in con-nection with the butter and cheese markets. There was an active movement in the former at full prices, while the latter was quiet and easy. Dried fruits remained dull, with prices ranging as before, hough layer raisins were firmer, and prices were in oils ranged the same as on the day before, and were steady. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal and

wood were unchanged.

Lumber was dull Saturday. The offerings of cargoes were fair, and the market weak in the ab-sence of buyers. At the yards a moderate business was done at variable prices. The wool dealers reprices. Broom-corn was dull and easy under fair stocks for the time of year, which holders want to reduce before the new crop is available. Seeds were firmer,—that is, the two leading varieties, timothy and flax, the receipts of which fall short of expectations. Hidse were starty. The sales of of expectations. Hides were steady. The sales of green fruits were on a liberal scale, choice fresh varieties bringing about as much money as on for-mer days of the week. Poultry and eggs were dull

rate for corn to Buffalo was 2c, but some carriers asked 2½c, and others would not accept less than 2½c. Corn to Kingston brought 5c. Room was taken for 71,000 bu wheat, 371,000 bu corn, 55,000 bu oats, and 42,000 bu rye.
Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance, as follows: Grain to New York 25c, to Bal-timore 22c, Philadelphia 23c, Portland and Boston 30c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than

grain. It was intimated, however, that the actual transactions were at 5c below these figures. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm at 9c and 10c for corn and wheat to New York, and 12c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 8½c on wheat and 7½@7½c on corn. SHIPPING VALUES.

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, give the following:
Cash wheat at 97c for new No. 2, with intermediate charges 10c per bu, would cost \$1.07 along-side snip. With sail freights 6s and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost 42s 6d Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation, 39s 6d \$24s, or 7% \$6\$c per bu to the disfavor of shipments. Beerbohm's quotation noted above is for old No. 2 spring, and our comparison is based upon new No. 2, which is of much inferior quality. WHEAT PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

The North British Agriculturalist says of the English wheat crop of 1878: The North British Agriculturalist says of the English wheat crop of 1878:

There is no record of a finer blooming season for weat than that of 1878. Sunshine has been abundant, temperature high, and rainfall light. Wheat will not only be the best of the cereal crops, but will give the best yield since 1870. The quantity should be a full average, and the quality with ordinary harvest weather, is hisely to be of the choicest description. It will be ready for the reaper early, which argues well for the crop. In some of the earlier districts of England many fields are all but ripe, while in the Lothians and other early counties the reaper has every appearance of being in full swing the third week in August. ANOTHER.

The following extract from a letter received from a Manchester firm may be of interest:

It is too early to form a correct estimate of how much American wheat this country will require in 1878-79 to fill up the gap. There is one thing now certain, however: the Countinent will be a selfer the coming season. They may take a limited quantity of American and Russian red springs for mixing, but will be free sellers of their own descriptions. It is difficult to get at the true position in kussis. One thing, however, we do know, and that is, from the serf to the merchant, they are not in a position to hold, and will sell as fast as they can. Money there now is a pressing necessity. There is considerable wheat in stack in this country, and in farmers' graneries and iofts. In small villages there is considerable wheat, mostly The following extract from a letter received from

sity. There is considerable wheat in stack in this country, and in farmers' graneries and lofts. In small villages there is considerable wheat, mostly American, brought from the sesports and stored away. The country people, as a rule, believed in a five years' war, and American wheat was so dry and good they could keep it with perfect safety. When the prospects of war vanished, they still held, waiting for something to turn up,—a bad crop on your side or at home. This wheat will amount to considerable: it does not show in the stocks, but will have some effect when it comes to market after harvest. We learn there is considerable hidden away on the Continent in the same way.

With ordinary weather from now until completion of harvest, we estimate we may take for 1878-79 four to five millions quarters American wheat and four. If we get that much, the range of prices will run from 35s to 46s, an average of 37s 6d for your straight No. 2 spring. We fear there is little prospect of your having anything like an average crop now, judging from reports from your side for the past few days of floods and bad weather. Should you, however, have anything like len millions of a surplus, it will knock prices here to a very low point. Capitalists will not take hold except at low figures,—there are so many inducements for investment now offering on the market. We fear it will be a dragging, low-priced year, with little or no action in the markets, even should crops on your side be considerably short.

Chicago Customs. Aug. 10. 1878: O. L. Adams.

GOODS RECEIVED.
Chicago Customs, Aug. 10, 1878: O. L. Adams, Chicago Customs, Aug. 10, 1878: U. L. Adams, 7 cases marble statuary; John W. Wells, 3 cases gelatine; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Keith Bros., 2 cases dry goods; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; Vergho, Ruhling Cobb, 2 cases toys and fancy goods; W. F. Cobb, 2 cases paintings.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week ending Aug. 10, 1878. The selling value here is about \$101.600. Brusnes... Earthenware... Snow cards... Brandy... Artists material... Feathers... 232 2,155 131 615

156.75 Totals..... .. \$ 60,378 PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, and sold higher, though the strength was not sustained to the close. There was not much change in the tone of advices from other ints, but hogs were quoted stronger at the Stock-Yards, and this induced a good local demand for product, but not much inquiry on outside account. at the Stock Yffds, and this induced a good local demand for product, but not much inquiry on outside account.

Mess Pork—Was in good demand and firmer, advancing 106a15c per brl. but closing only a shade better than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 506 brls spice at \$10.69; 1,000 brls seller the month at \$10.65 610.75; 13,000 brls seller september at \$10.20510.25%. Total, 18,250 brls. The market closed tame at \$10.30610.57% and 3,750 brls seller of ectober at \$10.20510.32%. Total, 18,250 brls. The market closed tame at \$10.30610.57% for all \$10.70610.72% seller september; and \$10.70610.72% brls. The market closed tame at \$10.30610.57% for all \$10.70610.72% seller september; and \$10.70610.72% seller seller september; and \$10.70610.25 for the latter.

Prince mess and extra prime are quiet and steady at about \$11.00611.25 for the former, and \$10.00610.25 for the latter.

1. AND—Was moderately active, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs, but receded afterwards to the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 250 tes spot at \$7.75; 7.750 tes seller september at \$7.7486.7.75; 3.000 tes seller the second seller september and \$7.75 seller \$10.00611.25 for the former, and \$10.00610.25 for the latest prices of \$7.760.7.77% seller september; and \$7.75 seller Cotober.

Maars—Were active in local futures, and short rhs sold about 5c per 100 lbs night October. The seller september; and \$7.75 seller October.

Maars—Were active in local futures, and short rhs sold about 5c per 100 lbs night October. The seller september; \$7.000 bs. short rhs sold short seller seller seller \$6.00 to the description of \$1.000 bs. short rise, at \$6.00 for \$1.000 bs. short seller \$6.00 for \$1.000 bs. short rise, at \$6.00 for \$1.00

shoulders, 5c.

Bacon quoted at 58,000 for shoulders, 54,07c for short ribs, 707/1c for short clears, 10%011c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 460%0.

BREF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at 80,000, 9,50 for mess, \$10,000,10,50 for extra mess, and \$21.00 (21.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was firm at 68,00%6 for city and 68,00% for country.

FLOUR—Was quiet, partly because of limited offerings, and partly because byers seldom do much in flour Saturdays. The trading was chiefly local, but holders were generally first in their views, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat. Sales were reported of 400 bris winters, chiefly at \$4.85@4.00; 200 bris springs at \$4.750% 80; and 280 bris supers on private terms. Total, 800 bris. Quotations are: \$2.80@ 3.90 for flow, \$3.004.00 for superines, \$4.00.5.50 for extras, \$3.00@8.00 for double extras, and \$6.00.98.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, \$2.70@ 2.85. BREADSTUFFS. arrive at \$9.00 per ton.

FRED—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.50.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 200 bris ki

WHEAT-Was active and lower. The market for next month's delivery declined 15c, and closed 5c be-low the latest quotations of Friday. Liverpool was reported strong, but quiet, and Baltimore firm, while

HARD WHRAT—Was in good demand early, and firm, but weakened under-increased offerings in sympathy with a decline at other points, and fell off 2c, but recovered towards the close, when one or two orders were received to buy for this month. Seller August sold at 90c early, receded to 98c, and closed at 90c, Seller September sold at 98c, 80c 90c, and closed at 90c, Seller September sold at 98c, 80c 90c, and closed at 90c, Seller September sold at 98c, 80c 90c, 20c but No. 2 at 98c, 80c; 10c but No. 2 at 98c, 80c; 10c but No. 2 at 98c, 80c; 10c but No. 3 at 80c; 80c sales were reported of 5.400 bu No. 1 red at 99c/68f1.01; 58.000 bu No. 2 at 98c, 80c; 2.000 bu No. 3 at 80c; 80c sales were reported of 5.400 bu No. 1 red at 99c/68f1.01; 58.000 bu No. 2 at 98c, 80c; 10c but No. 2 at 98c, 80c; 10c but No. 3 at 80c; and 3.000 bu by sample at 70c, 80c. Total, cs. 400 but easier, though averaging about the same as on Friday. The market advanced 5c early, and closed 46c/6c lower than the preceding evening. Liverpool was firm, but New York and Baltimore were dull, and our receipts were again large enough to surprise many operators, while sympathy with wheat and greater strength in freights tended to cause lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely, but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely, but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Shipport solk hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Should hold freely but insisted on lower prices. Should hold freely but insisted on lower WINTER WHEAT-Was in good demand early, and

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was dull and easy: Strictly green hurl, 5½c; red-tipped do. 4½@5c; green brush that will work itself, 4½@5½c; red and red-tipped do, 3½@46½c; inferior, 3@5½c; recoked, 3@4c.
BUTTER-None of the features of the market differed materially from those prevalent on the preceding days of the week. There was a well-sustained activity In the demand, and the tenor of prices was firm. Choice and fancy grades continue scarce, and receivers find quick sale for the offerings at fully the quoted prices, while in isolated cases an advance of 1@2c is obtained. We quote the market firm as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 18@22c; good to choice dairy, 14@17c; medium, p@12c; inferior to common, 5@8c. 568c.

BAGGING—Remains unchanged. Grain bags are in reduced supply, and that fact, together with the increased coat of the raw material, gives the market a very firm tone. Burlaps, junnies, and other times rule steady. There was a good business doing at the follow-

Ing prices: Stark, 246; Brighton A, 2316c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 195c; American, 195c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 136214c; gunnies, single, 146215c; double. 23624c; wool sacks. 40684c. C HEESE—The tone of the market was unimproved. The margin between here and the East is not sufficient to warrant shippers in buying, and were it not that experience continue in the market holders would find it.

local and Western demand does not extend beyond such quantities as are needed for current trade. We quote: Full cream, 6560740; part skim, 5660; low grades, 3660.

COAL—Met with a small demand, and was steady at former quotations. We repeat our list: Lackawanna. large egg, 25.00; for the case, 25.00; low 55.00; range, 18.00; low 55.00; range, 18.00; low 55.00; low 65.00; low 65.00;

pecana, 7688c; River becans, 86684c; Wilnington peanut, 84965c; Tennessee do, 59665qc; Wilnington peanut, 84965c; Tennessee do, 59665qc; Wilnington peanut, 84965c; Tennessee do, 59665qc; Wilnington do, 66686c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were abundant and of better quality than heretofore, especially the peaches. The city/demand wasfair. We quote: Huckleberries, \$1.00 per 19-bu; grapes, 60668c per basket: blackberries, \$1.00 per 19-bu; grapes, 60668c per box; blackberries, \$1.00 per 19-bu; grapes, \$2660c per box; Michi-Sendi, peaches, 26660c per box; Michi-Sendi, peaches, 26660c per box; Michi-Sendi, peaches, 26660c per box; California pear bri; tomatoes, 40650c per box; Giffornia pears, \$3.0064, 40 per box.

Huge-Carolina -756856g; Louisiana, 746834c; Randon, \$1.0066, 40 per box.

Giffornia pears, \$1

fornia silver dries, 526355; good susar-house sirup. 38
6400; extra do. 426-45. New Orleans molasses, choice
new, 486358; do printe, 446480; good, 356386; comimon. 286350; common molasses, 336386; black strap.
286358; Allspies. 1868184c; cloves, 40245c; cassta,
286358; Spiezs, Allspies. 1868184c; cloves, 40245c; cassta,
286458; pepper, 15568189c; nutmers, No. 1, 90695c;
286458; pepper, 15568189c; pepper, 15568180;
28658; pepper, 15568189c;
28658; pepper, 15668189c;
28668; pepper, 15668189c;
28668; pepper, 15668189c;
28668; pepper, 15668189c;
28668; pepper, 156688; pepper, 156688; pepper, 156688;
286688; pepper, 156688; pepper, 156688; pepper, 156688;
286688; pepper, 156688; pepper, 1

ime new, and quoted at \$1.22 for next month r was quoted at \$4.4004.50. nial—Common, 23@28c; good do, 20@35c; me-15@35c; good do, 40@45c; nne, 45@48c; nnest, ; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 69@73c. 6 Hysox—Common, 21@25c; good do, 20@3

noted as follows: New York, \$1.07; Cuncumparties of Peoria, \$1.04.
WOOL—Was steady and in good request. The wool, which was steady and in good request. WOOL—Was steady and in store does not appear to be any material change either one way or the other in the size of the stock. The following are the prices paid by local dealers. Graded wools from store are worth a little more: Washed feeced. 28431c; medium unwashed wool. 21623c; ine do. in good condition. 19621c; fine heavy unwashed, 15618c; tul-washed. choice, 38638c; common to fair do. 30635c; Colorado fine and medium, 23628c; do. coarse, 15618c. LIVE STOCK.

18,590 758 384 2,472 2,856 2,847 1,047 8,817 19,819

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weign-ing 1,050 to 1,200 los. a Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 los. Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3.25@3.50

beavy.

SHEEP-Were dull all the week, and sold at materi
SHEEP-Were dull all the week, and sold down as low SHEEP—Were dult all the week, and soid at Insternally reduced prices. Inferior grades sold down as low as \$2,2562.50, and very good flocks were slow at \$3,25. A few choice were taken at \$3,7564.00, and in one or two instances nigher figures were paid, but most of the trading was done at \$3,0663.50 for good to prime grades. Experiers being practically out of the market, there was little praol negarity extra qualities.

there was little or no inquiry for extra qualities.

\$7. LOUS, Aug. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts next tonone, and not enough done to make prices; receipts, 77.

Hous—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,300.

SHEEF—Nothing doing; receipts, 57. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug., 10.—Hous—Steady and firm:
common, \$3,2564.40; fair to good light, \$4,2564.60;
heavy packing, \$4.3564.65; selects, \$4.65.4.85; reocipis, 935; shipments, none.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was duil and weak. The offerings were fair, but there was little demand, and that chiefly for piece-stuff. No changes in prices were reported. Common inch was quoted at \$8.50.39.50, and medium do at \$10.00611.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles af \$1.752.05. Sales include cargo schr Winnie Wing, from Ludington, \$0.000 ft strips and boards at \$11.25; 135,000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.00. Cargo barge Norway, from Manistee, 102.000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.00. Cargo barge Norway, from Manistee, 102.000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.00.

The yard market was unchanged. Dealers were occupied in filling mail orders, which in the aggregate amount to a good deal, but the stock is increasing rather faster than dealers like to have it. Prices are unsettled, and the quotations for common-stuff are often shaded 256350c per 1,000 ft. Following are the quota-like second cieze. 18 and 2 inch. \$2.00340.000.0000.

shaded 25@50c per 1,000 ft. Following are the quotations:
First and second clear, 14 and 2 inch. \$32,00@34,00
Third clear, 14 to 2 inch. \$28,00@39,00
Third clear, 14 to 2 inch. \$28,00@39,00
Third clear, 16 to 2 inch. \$28,00@39,00
Third clear feesed siding. 16,00% 16,50
First common dressed siding. 14,00% 14,50%
Flooring, 17st common dressed. 21,00% 22,50
Flooring, 17st common, dressed. 16,00% 17,00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards. 31,00% 33,00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 31,00% 33,00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 27,00% 25,00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 31,00% 33,00
Box boards, B, 15 inches and upwards. 31,00% 33,00
Box boards, C, 15 inch. 22,00% 20,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 22,00% 20,00
B or common stock boards. 10,00% 17,00
B or common stock boards. 10,00% 17,00
B or common stock boards. 10,00% 17,00
B or common stock boards.

14.6 10.50@12.6 9.00@11.6 10.50@12.3 9.00@11.6

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO. 1, 248;

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10-11:30a m.-FLOUB-NO. 1, 24s; No. 2, 21s.

No. 2, 21s.

Seath-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s: No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club. No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 2d; Corn-New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d.

Provisions-Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s.

Liverpoot, Aug. 10.—Corron - Moderate inquiry, and freely supplied at 6%66%d; sales, 5,000 banes; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,100; receipts, 6,500; American, 5,000.

CHEESE-American, 43s 3d.

Short CLEAR HAGON-35s.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sugar-No. 12 Dutch standard, 23s 3d42s 4d; calcutts linseed, 50s 6d651s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

f Trade: Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 55s. LIVERPOOL. Aug. 10.—Prime mess pork—Easters, 55s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 50s 6d: short ries, 31s 6d: long clears, 32s; short clears, 34s 6d; shoulders, 28s. Hams, 53s. Lard, 53s. Prime mess beef, 73s. India mess, 89s.
London, Aug. 10.—Liverpool.—Wheat strong. Corn firm. Cargoes off cost—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Weather in England showery.

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Steady at 12@121/c;

sales, 900 bules.
Futures steady; sales, 33,000 bales; August, 11.94@
11.95c; September, 11.85c; October, 11.40@11-41c; November, 11.21@11.22c; December, 11.18@11.19c; Jan-

vember, 11.21611.22c; December, 11.18631.19c; January, 11.20631.21c.

**FLOUR-Active and firm: receipta, 22,000 bris: sales, 16,000 bris: super State and Western. S3.5024.00; common to good extra, 84.0564.30; good to choice, 5.6066.50; common to good extra, 0.10, 84.0063.75; common to choice Sz. Louis, 84.0067.00; Minnesota paient process, good to XX. \$8.2568.50. Bye flour quiet and steady.

COEN-MEAL-Steady.

GRAIN-Wheat less active and lower: closed firm: receipts, 176,000 bug asies, 480,000 bm; Chicago in store, 51.08; No. 1 Minnesota paient by the sales active and lower: closed firm: receipts, 176,000 bug asies, 480,000 bm; Chicago in store, 51.08; No. 1 Minnesota, 51.09; ungraded winter red, 51.09; No. 1, 50, 51.095661.11; No. 2 do, 51.1095661.11; No. 2 do, 51.1095661.11; No. 2 do, 51.12; No. 2 do, 51.12; No. 2 do, 51.12; No. 2 do, 51.12; No. 2 do, 51.1561.16. Bye firm: Western, 63655c. Barley hominal Barley mail quiet and tirm Canadas, 51.0261.12; Cora active and firm: receipts, 108,000 bu; sales, 500.000 bu; ungraded, 4446469c; No. 3 40;497c; steamer, 4756649c; No. 3 40;497c; steamer, 4756649c; No. 2, 40,697c; choice white Western, 50c. Oats a life sirver, with moderate demand, receipts, 51.000 bu; sales, 78,000 bu; rejected, 3066; No. 3 white,

3114c; No. 2, 3214@3354c; No. 1, 33c; No. 1 white, 3614 @3014c; mixed State, 2154@33c; white, 3314@37c, Rvs

Steady at 634@6 15-16c. ull at 3734@4234c. issin—Dull at 37%442%c.
URFENTINE—Dull at 27%c.
0898—Firm; Canada and Western. 13%314c.
2698—Firm; Canada and Western. 13%314c.
26%215; common do, 19%421c.
26%215; common do, 19%421c.
26%21c; palled, 18%
100%21c; resus, 12%27c.
26%21c; palled, 18%
26%21c; palled, 18 87.80.

BUTTER-Steady: Western. 6623c.
CHESR-Dull: Western. 6623c.
CHESR-Dull: Western. 5677c.
MIRST-Steady St. 10 copper dull and unchanged:
Ingot lake manufactured by unchanged. Bar steady and
quiet: refined English and American. \$16.50618.00.
Natis-Quiet and unchanged.

ngot sake, nominal. The uncassing the complete and unchanged and unchanged.

Nalls—Quiet and unchanged.

Nalls—Quiet and unchanged.

PRILAPELPHIA. Pa.: Ang. 10.—FLOUR—Firm. and higher: supers. \$3.0063.00: extras. \$3.5063.00: Minnesota famility. \$4.7565.75; patent and high grades. \$7.0068.50. Rye flour. \$2.7563.00.

CONN-MBAL—\$2.7565.75; patent and high grades. \$7.0068.50. Rye flour. \$2.7563.00.

CONN-MBAL—\$2.75.63.00.

Tonal Price of the control of the

firmer: No. 2, 213(6222)c Cash: 220 Ha copenant Rye quiet.

WHISKY-Steady at \$1.05.
PROVISIONS-PORK stronger at \$11.20. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats higher: short clears up country, \$6.50(6.52)c; clear rich here, \$8.675. Sacon higher at \$6.00, \$7.25, \$7.40, and \$7.50. Clear sides, \$7.7667, \$775 buyer September.

REGERTYS-Flour. 4.80 bris: wheat, 63,000 bu: corn, 10,000 bu; cash. 12,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Shiffments-Flour. 12,000 bu; wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley.

CHERSE—Steady and unchanged.

ROGS—Dull at IIc.

TOLEDO. O., Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat weak: No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.10; No. 1 wilte Michigan, \$1.10; do August, \$1.09; extra do, \$1.12 bid; amber Michigan, spot and August, \$1.02: September, \$1.00; No. 2 do, 990; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.03: August, \$1.01; September, \$1.00; No. 2 red, 98bac; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.01; rejected Wabash, Sec; Western amber, spot and September, \$1.01; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.05. Corn quiet at 43c; No. 2, spot, 423c; August, 423c; September, 42c; No. 2, white, 45c; rejected, 403c. Oats duli; No. 2 Michigan, 24c.

Frateuris—Wheat to Buffalo, 13c; corn, 13cc; wheat to Oswego, 44c; corn, 4c.

REZERITS—Wheat, 137.000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oata, \$0.00 bu.

BOSTON.

\$5.25@6.00: Minnesota patent process, and Wisconsin, \$6.50@8.00 in fair demand for export, and firm; nixed and yellow, \$05@51c. Onto firm: No. 1 extra white. 38@42c; No. 2 white. 38@437c; No. 3 white. 34@483-c; mixed, 34@59c.

Excepting—Flour, 5,000 bris; corn, 61,000 bu; Wheat, 12,000 bu.

**ShiftNexts—Flour, 2,000 bris; corn, 70,000 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu.

BALTMORE.

wheat, 12,000 bu.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—Flour.—Firm and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat.—Western steady and firm; No. 2 Western red, soot, and August, \$1.09\cdots; September, \$1.08\cdots
order red, soot, and August, \$1.09\cdots; September, \$1.08\cdots
order red, soot, and August, \$1.09\cdots; September, \$1.08\cdots
order red, soot, and sugar, and september, \$1.08\cdots
order red, soot, 0,000 bu; oats, 2,200 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 143,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu, FREIGHTS-Unchapped

mand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed steady;
No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05%;
August. \$1.05%; September, 97%c; October, 96%c;
No. 3 Milwaukee, 88.65c. Cora in rair demand; No.
2, 30%c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 22%c. Rye firmer;
No. 1, 52%c. Bariey quiet; No. 2 spring, cash, \$1.20;
new, September, \$1.30 bid; \$1.35 asked. 2. 30%: Oats firmer; No. 2, 22%: Rye firmer; No. 1, 52%: Rye firmer; No. 1, 52%: Bariey quiet; No. 2 spring, cash, \$1.20; new, September, \$1.30 bid; \$1.35 asked.
PROVISIONS—Firmer and quiet; mess pork, \$10.75 cash and August. Prime steam lard, \$7.75.
FREGUITS—Wheat to Burialo, 2c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 3.00 bris: wheat, 8.000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 6.500 bris: wheat, 49.000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6.500 Prin: wheat, 42,000 bu.
BUFFALO, Aug. 10—GRAD.—Wheat active and higher: sales of 16,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at \$1.00. Hiwankoe, \$1.10. 14,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at \$1.00. S. Corn steady: Kansas, 4564549. Oata duli: Western, 30c. Ryu unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged and strong. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat firm and advancing: extra, \$1.09; Algust, \$1.00; No. 1 white, \$1.094; August, \$1.09; Algust, \$1.00; No. 1 white, \$1.094; August, \$1.09; Algust, \$1.00; No. 10.00; September, \$1.07%; amoer, \$1.02; receipts, 116,716 bu; shipments, 79, 537 bu.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat higner; scarce; new white State, \$1.10a1, 12; do red, \$1.0060, 107. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; mixed State, 33c. white State, 33c. PEORIA, Aug. 10.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales 250 bris at \$1.04.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The wool transactions show considerable failing off. The market is comparatively quiet, especially for clothing fleeces. Wool is low, but manufacturers claim that even at the present low prices it is difficult to place goods at a profit, hence their indifference about stocking up. The feeling in combing and delaine fleeces is reverse. Every available to its readily taken, and all of this grade will be wanted. No marked change in prices. Ohio has begun to come forward freely. There has been no active demand, and if stocks were forced some concessions would have to be made. Ohio fleeces, medium, No. 1, XXX and above, 36638C; Michigan No. 2 and X, 30663C; XX medium Wisconsin, 34633C; No. 1 Indians, 37%c; Cottswold and coarse fleece, 27%433%c; washed combing and delaine, 27639C; Texas, 17627C; Territory, 19627C; scoured, 35668C; superfine X, pulled, 286424c. WOOL.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

New York, Aug. 10.—Business fair with package mouses, but the jobbing trade remains quiet. Cotton goods fairly active, with an upward look. Prints in good demand, and ginghams and dress goods doing well. Shawis and skirts in fair request. Men's wear, oblens, moving slowly. Flannels and rep noderately active. PETROLEUM

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8½c.

Où. CITY, Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM—The market opened at \$1.00% bid; advanced to \$1.04% bid; closing firm at \$1.03% bid; advanced to \$1.04% bid; closing firm at \$1.03% bid. Shipments, 52,000 bris; averaging 47,000 bris; transactions, 300,000 bris.

PHTYSBURG, Aug. 10.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, \$1.23% at Parker's for immediate shipment: refined, 100% Philadelphia delivery. 10)c Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—SPIRITS TUBPENTINE—Steady at 25%c.

Bang-Up Style.

Baltimore Sun's Paris Letter.

Oh! if ever art, the esthetics of dress, had slaves chained to the chariot wheels of golden extravagance, now more than ever can Paris, lovely Paris, give you examples. A lady sneezlovely Paris, give you examples. A lady sneezing in a \$328 pocket-handkerchief of elaborate and specially designed lace, endangering a costume so tight-fitting that the only difference between her and the Venus of Milo is the externation of figure; fabrics of costume specially embroidered with monogram and family armorial bearings and foral designs, so that no one else shall have a similar dress, provoke even admiring and lenient husbands to desperation, if not absolute bankruptcy. A few evenings ago I was talking with a fair dame, for it is the dames entirely who do this, the demoiselles peing less privileged, and in her diamond adornments her armorial bearings and motto snone resplendently.

Not the Goose for Her Set, London World
I was riding with Charles Dickens one day, when he suddenly woke the echoes with one of

his bursts of laughter. On my asking, with the his bursts of laughter. On my asking, with the smile of anticipation, what the joke was, he took from his pocket a letter just received from Harriet Martineau, who was staying at Tynemouth, for her health, and who had noted the following incident of life in lodgings: In the same house as the authoress was sojourning a good-natured woman; comfortable in person and in circumstances, and not a little vultar, and, on the floor above, a lady in delicate health, of straightened income, but of distinguished connections, as she proclaimed to the Tynemouth world. As Mrs. A below was sitting down one day all alone to her midday dinner of roast goose it seemed to the good soul that even her enjoyment of so excellent a bird would be increased participation with the solitary, sickly, and ill-fed Mrs. B. above, she therefore cut some delicate slices from the breast and sent them up between two hot plates, accumpanied by sage, and onions, and gravy,

and her compliments, by the hands of Betty the maid. There was an ominous, an awin pause of some duration, and then Betty cam down again, paler, with the luncheou untouched between the two hot plates, and on them a not which was to this effect, verbatim: "Mrs. It will thank Mrs. A. to disseminate her goose ther own sohere."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. OHIOAGO & NORTHWESTERS RAILWAY,

ricket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and road runs Pullman or any other form of

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILS74D.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. * 7:33 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. * 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Rockford & Freeport Express. * 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express * 10:00 a.m. * 3:20 a.m.
Pacific Fast Express. * 10:30 a.m. * 3:20 a.m.
Kansas & Colorado Express. * 10:30 a.m. * 3:40 p.m.
Downer's Grove Accomdati'n 1:70 a.m. 205 p.m. Aurora Passenger..... 3:15 Mendota & Ottawa Express.... 4:15 Puliman Palace Dining-Cars and Puliman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omahs on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND ORIGINAS KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Orige, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randoh. 4 Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:33 a m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas * 9:00 a m. * 7:555 m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex 9:00 a m. * 7:555 m. 7:00 a m. * 7:00 | St. Louis, Springfield | Fezza | 9:00 a. m. 7:55; m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:55; m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:55; m. 7:55; m. 9:00 a. m. 7:55; m. 9:00 a. m. 3:53; a. m. 8:35; a. m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-st. Ticks. Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherma Hous, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

Milwankee Express. 7:55a. m. 7:45a. m. 84:50a. m. 9:00b. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pini and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoua.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

sepot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Radolph, Grand Pacing Hotel. and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). * 7:00a. m. *6:55 n. m. Day Express. * 9:00a. m. * 7:40a. m. *8:30a. m. *0:30a. m. *10:30a. m. * PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-stal. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Frains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroc-st. Ticket Offices: St Clark-st., Paimer Hons,
Grand Paclic, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. * 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. 7:05p. m.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT(& ST. LOUIS B B.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side

Cincinnati, Indianapolis 9:40 a.m. * 8:009. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dialagars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD "Daville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.
corner Clinton and Carroli-sis.
Leave. Arrive.

GOORICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwauke, etc. daily 9a m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until. 9a m.
For Manistee. Ludington. etc. daily 9a m.
For Grand Haven, Maskegon, etc., daily 7p. m.
For St. Joseph. etc., daily 10a m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until. 11p. m.
For Milwauxee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and 7p. m.

Friday 7p. m. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., 100007 7 3. Friday
For Milwaukee, Escanabs, Negaunce, etc., 7 p. m.
Tuesday.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.
Wednesday.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is we'll known Dr. James for the past 50 years has study at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that regular immediate attactive. Such the million, explaining who should energy in the containing the property postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms and parisms, one patient never seeks another the whole head 50 countries for the containing the containing the containing the containing the commentation of the containing the containi

MAIHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, doe, and success by the physicians of Paris, doe, and success by the physicians of Paris, does, and success by the physicians of Paris, does not be properly the physicians of all discountry of the physicians of all discountry of the physicians of all discountry of the physicians of

CANAD

Dufferin Will Stay Av Lorne, You K

Recover \$293

Hostility to the Chinese self in British Co An Action Instituted

VICTORIA, Aug. 11.—Pari the Chinese Tax bill. The a monious. Both sides admit tax, but differ as to the mand the amount. tax, but differ as to the mand the amount. The Government of the g and charges that it was draw vers of Chinese labor to ance at Ottawa. The Color orrawa, Aug. 11.—News here from Quebec that the E been asked by the Imperial main in Canada until Octobe Lorie will be unable to clatter part of that month; a lency has consented. It is unew Governor-General desireral elections over before

viceregal rule. TIMBER. A quantity of square timb in the Upper Ottawa, the on hardly worth while taking

The action of the British lature, in passing a resolution of the Province, is being disdian press. The question to the whether the Legislature theory to determine that authority to determine t people shall not be employed lie works for which the Prox-constitutional question, an receive a judicial interprota-Chinese labor shall not be en Chinese labor shall not be en as saying that Chinese hot be received. This is contrary to the policy Government, and of the most of which nave made labor. That British Colum reject Chinese labor and pramen from its shores, is co and it will not be allowed to which it does not rightfull ster, who represented Briti last Dominion Parliament, a bill passed by the Domin venting the employment the Canada Pacific Railway.

city have decided to partic the anniversary of the clos Derry, on Monday, in co Young Britons and 'Prentic stration will be a large one. OARSM ranging from \$2,000 to

ceived by the Hanlan Club race between Charles E. C at the following and other (Que.), Longueul, Lachine, gog, Lake Scugog, Rice La Brockville, Hamilton, Ogd PHARMACH The Council of the Ontal macy held its regular an The Registrar, in his re-

complaints were made by I lege that grocers and other vince, were selling poisons, the act. The Council is as ter up, and institute proce ter up, and institute processors. Mr. Waugh appointed a delegate to re at the meeting of the Amer Association, at Atlanta, Ga to report the proceedings for to report the proceedings Woodstock, Aug. 11.— tween the Great Western as

Railways, as to the disp Woodstock, have been settl line of the latter road has be MISSIONAR Special Dispatch to QUEBEC, Aug. 11.—The and St. Onge, missionaries tains, are in town for a few The Nouvellists states parties left their crutches, a ed bis sight, having been St. Anne.

MUNICAL

Special Dispatch to 1

MONTREAL, Aug. II.—I

jubilee is to be repeated toChurch of the Sacred Heat
the poor. Six bands and a

vocalists will take part.

The Hon. Mr. Holton,
come forward as the Libers
Western Division of the
election, efforts are being
Brydges to accept the nomi Measra. Bowen & Wood

Measra. Bowen & Woods have instituted an action in here against Measrs. Ma engineers, of Manchester, of Official Liquidators of Transfer Company, Limit recover \$203,255.59 for dam been sustained by alteged and thegal seizure. The stiffs' declaration is as I above named Company, agreed to sell plaintiffs, it to be delivered free on b certain quantities, and measurements of the period of the company of the company of the property of the property of the property of the property of the grounds of action are failed to deliver the respectible, in consequence Woodward's contracts we were obliged to a Sherbrooke, and the property of the p instead of at Sherbrooke, ase them,—entailing great way, besides preventing the way, besides preventing the reinent grant to the raigeting the contract for which they expected to he which alone is estimated a 600. And further, netwiths Company agreed to renew given in payment for the bonds as a deposit loan, those bonds on the markasumed value of £30, but power to claim £100, their claims making Bowen & the bills of exchange. To of these bonds thus put u ket, where it is well the and, struggling rail ways Again; representatives of came out here last May, was fiere in Montreal, not bills of exchange and the preventing Bowen & Wood nstead of at Sherbr

An Chassuming to the control of the

AD TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS BEFERENCE MARKS. - Sat-

CORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Blark-st. (Sherman House) and an Leave. | Arrive.

ars are run through, between Chis Pullman or any other form of

MOTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD.
-st., indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
teenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-Leave. | Arrive.

ining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheet an between Chicago and Omans on

& ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO & DENVER SHORT LINES side, near Madison at. bridge, and Ticket Office. 122 Handolph at. | Leave. | Arrive. AUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. or Madison and Canal-sts. Ticked Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,

Leave. | Arrive. * 7:55 a m. * 7:45p. m. ota, Green 4 through 5 through *10:10a. m. *4:00). m.

Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul good either via Madison and Prairie sertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. CENTRAL RAILROAD.
st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

8:30a m 6:20 p. m 6:9:10a m 6:20 a. m 6:9:10a m 6:20 a. m 6:30 a. m CENTRAL RAILROAD.
st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
ark-st., southeast corner of Ran
te Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive. F Line) . * 7:00 n. m. *6:55 p. m. *6:60 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. odation. * 4:00 p. m. *10:30 a. m. 1ly) 5:15 p. m. *8:00 p. m. *26:45 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, er House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave. | Arrive. * 8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. \$ 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. † 9:10 p. m. † 6:00 a. m.

TMORE & OHIO.

xposition Building, foot of Monces: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive. ... \$ 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. ... \$ 9:40p. m. * 7:05p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. OINNAT! 4 ST. LOUIS B. B.
-- Line and Kokomo Line.)
ton and Carroll-sts. West Side
Depart Arrive.

8:40 a m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a m. KAKEE LINE and foot of Twenty-second st.

Depart. Arrive.

Oils & 9:40 f. m. 8:00 p. m.

18:00 p. m. 7:00 s. m. Depart. Arrive.

AND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD Suren and Sherman-sts. Tiekel rk-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive. 7:50 a. m. 7:55 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 5:000 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

the Express are served in dialog EN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD. nville Route."
-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.
ton and Carroli-sts. Leave. Arrive.

* 9:00 a.m. * 4:20 p. m.

* 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a.m.

sec. daily 9a m.
save until 9p. m.
ne etc. daily 7p. m.
kegon, etc. daily 7p. m.
ly 10a m.
don't leave until 11p. m.
bay, etc., Tuesday and 7p. m. aba, Negannee, etc., 7 p. m. naw, Northport, etc., M-av. Sundays excepted. LLANEOUS.

AMES, DISPENSARY. on St., Chicago, Ill. nos for the past 20 years has stood at in the freatment of all special and we immediate attention. A book for should marry? Why not? Only 16 all or write; Dr. James has 50 comments meets another. Ladies requiring a, house and beard accommendated.

r. Kean,

with great success by with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longer Tellow Charges, relions stand-

pofferin Will Stay Awhile, to Oblige Lorne, You Know.

CANADA.

Mostility to the Chinese Manifesting Itself in British Columbia.

An Action Instituted at Sherbrooke to Recover \$293,255,59.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. VICTORIA, Aug. 11.—Parliament has passed to Cripese Tax bill. The discussion was acri-culous. Both sides admit the necessity of the ist, but differ as to the mode of collecting it and the amount. The Government proposed of per annum, but, being strongly opposed, Chinese paper, declares that the bill will will the the province a laughing-stock throughout thitendom because of its absurd provisions, charges that it was drawn by the be ners of Chinese labor to insure its disallow-est Ottawa. The Colonist attacks the Govat for insincerity and bad faith. OTTAWA Aug. 11.-News has been received from Quebec that the Earl of Dufferin has sked by the Imperial Government to remin in Canada until October, as the Marquis of large will be unable to come out before the

quantity of square timber has been laid up Upper Ottawa, the owners considering it hadly worth while taking it to Quebec this

ter part of that month; and that his Excel-

has has consented. It is understood that the see Governor-General desires to have the gen-

tions over before he commences his

THE CHINESE. The action of the British Columbia Legis-The action of the British Columbia Legis-heurs, in passing a resolution against the em-ployment of Chinese labor on the public works of the Province, is being discussed by the Caua-dia press. The question that suggests itself is whether the Legislature of a Province has thority to determine that certain classes of he works for which the Province pays. This is a constitutional question, and it may have to receive a judicial interprotation. To say that Chinese labor shall not be employed is the same as saying that Chinese immigrants shall not be received. This kind of prohibition is contrary to the policy of the Dominion nent, and of the other Previnces, most of which have made sacrifices to obtain abor. That British Columbia is at liberty to eject Chinese labor and practically crive Chinamen from its shores, is considered doubtful; and it will not be allowed to exercise any powers which it does not rightfully possess. Mr. Buner, who represented British Columbia in the ion Parliament, tried in vain to have bill passed by the Dominion Legislature prerenting the employment of Chinese labor on the Canada Pacific Mailway. ORANGEMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Tonouro, Aug. 11.—The Orangemen of this city have decided to participate in celebrating the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Young Britons and 'Prentice Boys. The demonstration will be a large one.

OARSMEN.

tious, accompanied by offers of money
from \$2,000 to \$3,000, have been reringing from \$2,000 to \$8,000, have been received by the Hanlan Club to row the coming

Interest their crutches, and another recovered his sight, having been cured by miracle at St. Anne.

NUSICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Moxtreal., Aug. II.—The recent musical judge is to be repeated to morrow night in the Church of the Sacred Heart, for the benefit of the poor. Six bands and a number of noted vocalists will take part.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Mr. Holton, having declined to come forward as the Liberal candidate for the Western Division of the city, at the general election, efforts are being made to get C. J. Brydges to accept the nomination.

HEAVY SUIT.

Messra Bowen & Woodward, of Sherbrooke, have instituted an action in the Supreme Court here against Messrs. Murray and Horricks, engineers, of Manelester, Eng., in their capacity of Official Liquidators of the Railway Steel Transfer Company, Limited, of Manchester, to recover \$23, 255.59 for damages alleged to have been sastained by alleged breach of contract and sileral seizure. The substance of the plaintiffs' declaration is as follows: In 1877 the above named Company, by written contract, agreed to sell plaintiffs 5,000 tons of steel rails, to be delivered free on board at Liverpool in crain quantities, and all to be delivered before September of that year,—payment for them to be made by bills of exchange, which should be receiving notice of tourteen days, the renewal belief accompanied by a deposit of bonds in grantee of the face value of £100, but to be laken at 30 per cent as security deposit only. The grounds of action are, that the Company falled to deliver the rails within the time specified, in consequence of which Bowen & Woodward's contracts were broken, and they are obliged to store the rails here in Montreal, instead of at Sherbrooke, where they wanted to use them,—entaining great loss to them in that way, besides preventing them getting the Govtument grant to the rails here in Montreal, loss of the steel ton, they have actually put those bonds on the market in England, at the sumed value of £30, but giving the purchaser tow

was curious to become acquainted with one who so closely follows the Scriptural injunction. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." City directories were scoured, commercial agencies appealed to, the oldest inhabitants interviewed, but for once the reporters were baffled. Incidentally the name was found on a hotel register, and the news gatherers literally besieged his room for some cue upon which to trace up his history. They found, as might have been expected, a plain, unassuming man, portly and commanding in person, with gray hair and whiskers, and apparently about 65 years of age. A gentleman of the old school, he is hospitable in his manners and talked freely on every subject except that which most interested the news-gatherers, and on that subject he proved to be as unfruitful a source of information as if he had never beard of the two institutions which have realized the benefit of his generous munificence. "I have nothing to say, and there is nothing to be said on the subject" was the extent of the desired information imparted to tile baffled reporters by this unassuming philauthropist.

THE BANJO.

An Ancient Egyptian Invention Becoming an

American Favorite.

New York Paper.

When negro-minstrel entertainments to the amusement world by storm a quarter of a century ago, that part of it which could be taken to the fireside was the banjo and the quaint negro melodies of Stephen C. Foster. The mental picture of recreation on a Southern plantation was a dozen slaves dancing to the "tump, tump-a-tump" of a grinning old negro, keeping time with feet like hams.

It was a simply-made instrument that he

played on, but its invention was not due to the negro, although it has been adopted by him to give vent to his exuberant sense of fun. Yet, if it be true that the ancient Egyptians were ancestors of the modern negro, then the negro may cestors of the modern negro, then the negro may claim the invention for his race, for J. G. Wilkinson, in his work on the ancient Egyptians, shows a picture of the Egyptian lyre that, in every vital respect, is a modern banjo. It has an oblong hoop, a neckland head, with pegs and strings running from the head across the skin, stretched over the top. There were no places for stopping the four strings, and hence only four notes could be made. But the Egyptians are said by the best authorities to have been not descendants of Ham, but of Shem, and therefore they were not of negro blood.

not descendants of Ham, but of Shem, and therefore they were not of negro blood.

The only banjo made in the old minstrel days, when they first sprang into public recognition as possessing beauties of its own not capable of being equaled, was the "tack-head" banjo. The caliskin head was wet and stretched over the rim as tightly as possible, and then tucked down around the edge. But in deam weather, the sith would absent

over the rim as tightly as possible, and then tyicked down around the edge. But in damp weather the skin would absorb moisture and become flabby, making the tone flat and lifeless. James Buckley, father of the once famous Buckley brothers, used to say that his improvement, the first important one made on the instrument, was suggested by seeing a performer, when behind the scenes in a ministrel show, prepare the banjo for a stage performance by setting fire to a newspaper and holding the instrument near the flame. The dampness in the air relaxed the sidn, and the head dried and drew it tight.

Buckley tightly fitted a narrow iron ring over the outside of the skin at the top of the hoop, so that pulling the ring downward all around would tighten the skin on top. Brackets were fixed to the side of the noop in the middle of the outside and pierced for screws, which ran upward into the iron ring. A keyworked the screw, and pulled the iron ring that stretched the hide to the desired tension.

Another even more important invention was applied by Que Sweeney, who added the short, fine catgut string beside the wire string, msking the banjo a five-stringed instrument.

Until 1858 there were no banjo manufacturers in New York following that line exclusively. Now there are five firms in Whilmsburg, one in Brooklyn, and one in Tremont. The first to start in making only banjos was Harless, a German, who in 1858 had a little shop in Wooster street. He made the tack-head banjo, as that was the only kind then in existence, for \$2.50 cash to retail dealers, who sold to purchasers for from \$3 to \$5. Harless and his family, with one or two men, worked

Invitations, accompanied by offers of money neing from \$2,000 to \$5,000, have been recieved by the Rainala Club to row the coming me between Charles E. Courtney and Haniana tits following and other places: St. John 1962. The coming me between Charles E. Courtney and Haniana (its following and other places: St. John 1962. The coming me between Charles E. Courtney and Haniana (its following and other places: St. John 1962. The council of the Ontario College of Pransac, Lace Seagor, Rice Lake, Detrois, Other St. John 1962. The Council of the Ontario College of Pransacy their in the College of Pransacy and the College of Pransacy their in the College of Pransacy the College of Pransacy their in the College of Pransacy the College of Pransacy

grandfathers' days, first married Mr. Waldegrave, a natural son of the Earl of that lik. Mr. Waldegrave interited nearly all of his father's fortune, and bequeathed it to his wife. She married, secondly, Earl Waldegrave, her first husband's brother, and thus added rank to wealth. Yet, although extraordinarily attractive, inasmuch as neither of her husbands were men looked up to by their fellows, she lacked the subtle consummation of social life known as "position" until she married Mr. George Granville Vernon-Harcourt, who, albeit only an esquire, had a social position as high as any Earl's. There are numbers of Euglish gentlemen whose position could not be improved by elevation to the House of Lords. Such, for example, as Mr. Talbott, member of Parliament for Glamorganshire, for over forty years Lord-Lieutenant of the country, owner of two princely homes, and of an income of \$350,000. Mr. Talbott refused a Barony, and his father an Earldom. Yet Mr. Talbott would at a dinner-party have to go down to dinner after the penniless younger son of the poorest Irish Baron, just as, until some ten years ago, Lady Burdett Coutts would have had to give the pas to the wife of a country Mayor whom the Queen had Knighted in honor of a visit to his town! To American ladies especially this idea of following in somebody's wake seems terribly humiliating, and they fail to comprehend how entriely precedence is mere matter of form, and in nowise fixes the position a man or woman really occupies. The very best blood is found in the uncedence is mere matter of form, and in nowise fixes the position a man or woman really occupies. The very best blood is found in the untitled aristocracy, who, as a German prince visiting England remarked, would rank a noble in any other country. In a large number of instances they represent the senior branch of families represented in the peerage by a cadet of the House. Thus Lord Lytton, and his younger brother. Lord Dalling, died peers of the realm, while their eldest brother, who inherited the paternal acres, died untitled.

FRENCH WIT.

some Specimens from Paris Newspapers "Well," said the infuriated domestic, tearing off his livery, "if you think you know how it ought to be done better than I do, pay me my wages and let me leave your — old shanty."
"You should say, 'The — old shanty of my lady," said his courteous mistress in a tone of

mild reproof. On the 14th ultime a tottering old man, who proclaimed himself a centenarian, was securing repeated treats from ardent. Republicans by declaring that he had been a prisoner in the accursed Bastille, whose demolition they were celebrating. The sympathizing crowd figured it out: "1789 from 1878—he was only 11 years old. O, the horrors of the ancien regime. Hola, garcon; pose les en haut en core. (Hi, boy; set 'em up again.") They asked him, as he was wiping his mouth, how long he had rotted in that loathsome dungeon. "Thirty years," he said, in a sepulchral voice. "Horrible!" ex-claimed the crowd. "At the age of 11 the un-fortunate child had aiready been thirty years secluded from light and air. A bas les tyrans!"

secluded from light and air. A bas les hyrans?"

Mile. — is one of the most charming of our minor actresses, and keeps a nice little coupe on her 20 francs a week. She began in the milinery business. One of her admirers, who had lost track of her during the preceding eighteen months, met her, and spake unto her, saying: "Hello! How goes it; Fifiner Still in the millinery line, eh?" "No. Didn't you know? Why, at present I am on the stage. See that bill over there? 'Mile. —." That's me." "That's you? Why Durand used to be your name last year." "It was—it is," said the girl, earnestly, while a blush crept over her countenance; but I will explain it to you. I did not wish to dishonor the name of my poor dead mother, so I took that of the aunt who adopted me when my mother died."

The Colonel of the 990th Regiment gave a

me when my mother died."

The Colonel of the 999th Regiment gave a grand banquet to his officers, among whom was X., a grizzled old Captain, who, the soup being removed, thinking himself still at his by no means pretentious boarding-house, selected the largest of the glasses before him, breathed into it and carefully wined it out. The Colonel, seeing this action from the head of the table, and imagning that a speck had been left in the and imagining that a speck had been left in the and imagining that a speck had been left in the glass, signed to the attentive servant, who instantly removed it and substituted another one, which the Captain proceded to examine and cleanse with equal care. Another signal to the servant was as promptly obeyed, when lo! the awful voice of the veteran is heard: "Torpedoes and mitralileuses, do vou think I'm going to sit here andswab out all your tumblers

poing to sit here and swar ous any "1111 You, you you "1111 During the Commune, Gustay Courbet got sick and tired of hearing the "Marseillaise" howled and shricked all day long; so doming his red sash of office he went to an eminent composer of his acquaintance and said; "See composer of his acquaintance and said; "See here, the 'Marseillaise' is getting to be a con-demned nuisance. We want a real Republican march, something newer, more modern, more march, something newer, more modern, more realistic, something unpretentions and easily remembered." "That's all right," said his friend; "just von bring me the words, and I'll furnish the music; nothing easier." "The words!" said Courbet, who prided himself on his rhyming powers; "O, anything will do. Frinstance:

Frinstance:

Zoom, zoom, zoom—
Clarions boom!

Rubadno, dub—
Drummers drub!

Citizens, with your meiody advance!
Harrah for the republic and for France!

"Well," said the stupefied composer, "that'll do for the first verse. Now for the second."

"The second verse!" cried Courbet; "there is no second verse. What in thunder do you want a second verse for! It's a march." "Well, and it it is—!" "Why, being a march and the singers being marching, it is heard by different people all the time. So you don't want any second verse."

ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

A Writer Who Upsets Some of the Popular Opinions Concerning Them. In his book, "Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India," Mr. G. P. Sanderson deals at considerable length with the subject of elephants. Many of his statements about the Indian elephant will be found to differ from the opinions commonly held, and also from the interesting descriptions of the animal published by Sir Emerson Tennent. This book, Mr. Sanderson observes, has removed some of the grossest misapprehensions regarding the elephant, but "it is full of the errors which are unavoidable when a man writes on a subject with which he has no practical acquaintance;" and in many places theory and fancy are said to be substituted for fact. Thus, for in-stance, Sir Emerson Tenuent tells a story of an elephant that leaped over a barri-cade fifteen feet high, whereas the animal cannot take its four feet off the ground at the

cannot take its four feet off the ground at the same moment, and can neither canter, gallop, nor trot. And, according to Mr. Sanderson, the elephant is in many respects a stupid animal. Its chief virtues, he says, are obedience, gentleness, and patience. But this gentleness may surely be regarded, on the writer's own showing, as a sign of intelligence, "The most intelligent horse," he writes, "cannot be depended on not to tread on its master's toes, and, if terrified, makes no hesitation in dashing away, even should he upset any one in so doing. But elephants, even huge tuskers whose heads are high in the air, and whose keepers are mere pigmies beside them, are so cautious that accidents very seldom occur through carelessness on their part." Elephants travel in herds and in strict Indian file. When a calf is born the herd remains with the mother two days; the calf is then able to travel, and can cross rivers and climb hills with the assistance of its dam. Elephants are said to swim better than any other land animals, and Mr. Sanderson relates that a batch of seventy-nine which he sent from Dacca to Barrackpur had the Ganges and several of its large tidal branches to cross.' In the learners with here were six hourse with head an interest of the content of the co Exception of the special coll, that to be constructed in the special colling of the special

costs the Government 240 to capture, would cost at least 2150 in the market.

The diffidulties of elephant-catching are, of course, great; and there is nothing more interesting in this volume than the sportaman's account of his first success in Mysore, when, after infinite labor and many fallures, he succeeded in capturing fifty-three elephants. "I often think," Mr. Sanderson writes, "of the rapture of that moment. An hour of such varied and high excitement as elephant-catching is surely worth a lifetime of uneventful routine in towns. Sore disappointment had been undergone by myself and men. Many tedious days and nights had we labored against discouracing incidents and hardships. But all was forgotten in the success of that moment." There was still much work to be done, for the beasts driven into the inclosure had to be secured with the help of tame elephants, and fifty-three wild and frightened animals cannot be "hobbleal" without some danger.

"During the tring-un process in the labored animals cannot be "hobbleal" without some danger.

phants, and nity-three wild and rightened animals cannot be "hobbled" without some danger.

"During the tying up process in the kheddah several amusing incidents occurred. Active fellows would constantly cross it on foot with ropes or other things that were required, and at first they were pertinacionsly chased by the wild ones. The men made for the frotection of the tame elephants, and it was considered creatable to do this with as little hurry as circumstances would admit. The areas formed a centre of attraction to the on-lookers, as the theatre of a Spanish bull-fight may do; and the men who showed the greatest coolness were loudly applauded. The elephants, however, soon gave up pursuing when they became accustomed to seeing people. The wild ones did not attempt to interfere with the men when they gained the shelter of the tame elephants. On one occasion a friend in the Forest Department who was riding one of our elephants was swept off, as well as the mahout, by an overhanging creeper when their elephant was oragging a captive across the kheddah. Having but a confused idea of the points of the compass when they gained their large they maked days are the present elephant. kheddah. Having but a confused idea of the points of the compass when they gained their legs, they rushed towards the nearest elephant for protection. It was a very fine animal, but, unfortunately, a wild one, which they mistook for a friend. The elephant was rather startled, and did not take so proupt an advantage of their mistake as it might have done. They meanwhile made some remarkably good time towards the gate of the inclosure, which they reached in safety."

towards the gate of the inclosure, which they reached in safety."

On another occasion, Mr. Sanderson himself had a very narrow escape. While his elephant was facing a young tusker, and was therefore unable to protect his master from the attack, a wild female rushed at him more than once, injured his thigh severely, and would no doubt have killed him had not a spear struck her in the head at the critical imoment, while a tame elephant, rushing at the beast the next instant, almost knocked her over.

MARINE NEWS.

UNPARALLELED DEPRESSION. The following is taken from the Buffalo Com-mercial Advertiser: Carriess by land and water earnestly hope that July, 1878, will enjoy the un aviable distinction of having the worst record in the history of our internal commerce. The average rates by lake and casal are the lowest ever known, and foreshadow certain ruin to all en-gaged in the transportation business, if there is not an early improvement. The following state-ment, showing the average rates on wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo by lake for July, and the average on the same cereals by canal to New

14.0 9.4 11.8 12.0 10.6 9.0 7.5

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were active Saturday and firmer, 2024c being paid for corn to Buffalo, and 5c for do to Kingston. The lake and rail rate to New York was 9c on corn and 10c on wheat, and the all-water rate about 74.674c. To Buffalo-Prope Conestega, wheat and corn; Dean Dichmond, bal ance cargo rye: Waverly, wheat and corn; Alaska, corn; Empire State, wheat and corn, all on through rate; stmr C. Hurlburt, corn at 24c; through rate; stmr C. Harlburt, corn at 2½c; schrs J. D. Sawyer and Geo. Murray, latter Friday afternoon at 2c; L. C. Woodruff, rye at 2½c. To Eric—Schr Schuylkill, corn through. To Kingston—Schre C. Ames, wheat at 5½c; Montcains, corn at 5c; John Wesley, oats on p. t. To Goderich—Schr Gifferd, corn at 1½c free of elevation, etc. The barge Raleigh for corn to Buffalo at 2½c. Room was taken for 71.000 bu wheat, 371,000 bu corn, 42,000 ou rye, and 55,000 bu cots

oats.
Grain freights at Detroit Saturday were firm at 114c to Buffalo, and the scar Annie P. Grover was 13gc to Buffalo, and the softr Annie P. Grover was chartered to carry wheat from Port Huron to Buf-faio at 23gc. The softrs Gallatin, Lem Ellsworth, and Rein-deer have loaded coal at Osweyo for this port at 80c per ion.

BETTER PROSPECTS. The marine reporter of the Kingston Whig takes a rather gloomy view of shipping business, starting from the present moment. That it has been, and is at this present date, a most difficult labor to keep vessels affoat at all, is well known to all who have taken observations of the carrying trade. But the prospect for the rest of this season is better. It may be that better does not mean enough to do more than continue satling, and will not recommore than continue sating, and will not recom-pense for the loss that many have already sus-tained. But it is not going beyond what may be expected that the betterment will be enough to save the season's work from being a loss. Rates in the West on the railways are advanced, and there is good reason for believing that the rates for carrying by water will be advanced also. A review of the amount of produce to be moved, and higher rates asked by the railroads, leads to the conclu-sion that improvement is certain.—Torosto ex-change.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The tag Charles Nelson dame very near furnishing material for kindling-wood yesterday morning. She was lying alongside the protection piling at the North Side approach of Clark street bridge when the stmr Flora, which had just arrived from an excursion to St. Joe, ran into her starboard quarter, brocking off, the rath breaking sight or nine.

cursion to St. Joe, ran into her starboard quarter, knocking off the rail, breaking eight or nine stanchions, and shaking ber up badly, and nearly sinking her. The damage amounts to about \$100. and will probably be settled by the managers of the Flora.

Capt. Thomas Ferris saved Ed Condon, a vessel-cook. from drowning Saurday. He accidently fell into the river at the foot of Frankin street. The prop Annie Young was troubled with a leaking boiler-tube on her way from Erie to Detroit, and stopped at the later port for repairs.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich. Aug. 11.—Passed up—Propa Idaho, J. Bertschy, St. Paul, Nebraska, Mayflower, Toledo, Philadelpha, William Cowie, O. Townsend and consort, Tempest and barges, Coffineery and barges, S. Chamberlain and tow; schra Hattie Johnson, O. P. Grover, C. H. Johnson, J. O. Thayer, William Holy

Johnson, O. P. Grover, C. H. Johnson, J. O. Thayer, William Hole.

Down-Props Europe, Huron City, Fairbank, Lyack, Marine City, Benton, Avon, Montans, Badger State, Havans and consort, Egyptian with S. A. Wood, Kingfisher and consort, Raleigh and consort, Burlington and barges, Vulcan and raft, Swallow and barges; schre Bollvis, H. Hides, Otonabee, Annie Peterson, Spy, Fred A. Morse, Ontario, Argo, William H. Vanderbilt, Eagle Wing.

Wing.—Southwest; light.

Waather—Fine.

for taking a share in the surprising excursion business now being done by all the steamboats salling from Toronto.

The tug 11. G. Nolton, recently parchased by George 4. Whitney, of New York, has been board up at an expense of about \$2000, preparatory to passing through the Eric Camp.

Issac Preston, an old ship-carpenter living in West Bay City, and known the entire length of the lakes, and a man that has helped build a host of the salling craft, was given up to die last Friday.

At Milwanisee, Wolf & Davidson are making a new mast for the schr Phenix, and are also repairing the damage to the schr Reed Case, caused by being ran into by a ferry steamer while aground near fort Huron.

Thursday the stmr City of Detroit gave an excursion from Cleveland to Fairport, and had on board by actual count 1,500 persons it is said that with that immense load she stood up as straight as on an ardinary occasion, and attained a speed of nearly eighteen miles per hour.

President Evans, of Buffalo, has issued a call for the seventh annual meeting of the National Board of Steam. Navigation, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnan, Sept. 4, at 10 s. m. Matters of great interest to vessel-owners are to be discussed.

Detroit Post and Tribune, Saturday: "A letter received by a Detroit vessel-man from Chicago yesterday states that at the close of business Thursday in that city there were not vessels enough to supply the demand for room. The gentleman who received the letter has two vessels there, and his agent informs him that there was a stiffening in prices, which would in all probability continue."

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past forty-eight hous, ending at 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

Scow Gladiator, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sondries, State street.
Schr Black Hawk, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Black Hawk, Manistee, lumber, Magazine Slip, Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Slip, Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Slip, Schr Conquest, Annapec, tick, A. I. R. R.
Schr Pathinder, Cieveland, iron, "C"Slip, Schr Conquest, Annapec, tick, A. I. R. R.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Liste Ivaat, St. Joe, lumber, Market.
Schr Chaise Ivaat, St. Joe, lumber, Krie stroet.
Schr Charles Foster, Milwaukee, light, Madhon Recht. Schr Charles Foster, Milwaukee, light, Madison street, Schr Annie Tomine, Ludington, slabs, Tweiftl

Annie Tomine, Ludington, siaba, Twelfth street.

Street.

Annie Transfer. Muskegon, lumber, Allen Sijp.

Tug Naw Fra, Muskegon, lumber, Marie Street.

Prop Northan, Manlister, lumber, Market.

Schr A. Jackson, Manlister, lumber, Market.

Schr A. Jackson, Manlister, lumber, Market.

Schr Annapee, Millanikee, light, Rush street.

Schr Annapee, Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr Annapee, Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr B. Parsona, Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr B. Parsona, Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr Lottie Wolf. Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr Lottie Wolf. Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr Lottie Wolf. Ahnapee, lumber, Market.

Schr B. F. Brube. Saginaw, salt, Latham's.

Prop I. W. Snook, Michigan City, lignt, Rush street.

Schr Lottia Hulligs, Walte Lake, lumber, Market.

Schr Lottia Hulligs, Walte Lake, lumber, Market.

Schr McKropolis, South Haven, sundries, Clark street. street. S. Blake, Ahnapee, ties, R. L. R. R. Prop Pavorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street, schr sonera, Menominee, jumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson

Schr Uranus, Menominee, jumber, Stetson Slip. Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Sixtee Street.
Schr E. J. McVea, Cedar River, posts, Chicago, Burling & Quincy.
Schr Belle Brown, Connell's Pier, posts, no orders.
Schr Windsor, Albens, Jumber, Stetaon Silp.
Schr Topsey, Musicagon, lumber, Market.
Prop. Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Righteenth

Frop Tempost, white Lake, lumber, Kighteenth street.

Tug Clematis, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Gommerce, Muskegon, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Gommerce, Muskegon, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Gorge Murray, Muskegon, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, iumber, Market.
Prop C. J. Kersnaw Buffalo, coal, Erie street.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, slabs, Division street.

Schr B. Ellidwood, White Lake, lumber, Twentysecond street.

Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr Derliver, Hamillo, wood, Central Wharf.
Prop Sky Lark. Beuton, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr Cellia. Muskagon, tumber, Arnoid Sip.
Schr M. A. Muir, Sturgeon Bay, ice, Ogden Sip.
Schr A. Bradier, Manistee, lumber, Gas-House Sip.
Schr Albatross, Pentwater, stone, Ogden Canal.
Schr Granger, Sangatuez, lumber, Indians street.
Scur Fearless, Manistee, lumber, Ogden Sip.
Schr Kate Giffett, Traverse, barg, Ogden Canal.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Moskeyon, lumber, Milier's DryDock. Dock.

Sonf Gracie M. Filer, Ludington tumber, Polk str Sonf Mystic, Musicogon, lumber, Market.

Schr Sen Sird, Saugatuck, wood, Clark street.

Sonf Emelind, Musicogon, lumber, Market.

Schr Jennie Musicogon, lumber, Market.

Schr Advance, Musicogon, lumber, Twenty-acc

Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Frop Leland, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Jason Farker, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Minnie Muler, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mossie, Fraverise Bay, immeer, Rush street, Schr Mossie, Traverise Bay, immeer, Rush street, Schr Louisa, Alpena, possa, R. I. R. R.
Schr Mossoon, White Lake, wood, Rush street, Schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, lumber, Research, Schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, lumber, Research, Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, possa, State street, Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, possa, State street, Schr G. Arler Stip, Schr Charles Luding, Ludington, lumber, Allen Stip, Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber, Allen Stip, Schr Charles, Lulington, lumber, Lulington, lumber, Lulington, lumber, Lulington, lumber, Lucington, lumber, Lucington, lumber, l

street.

Schr Exile, Cleveland, Iron, Sixteenth street.

Schr Magdalena, White Lake, wood, Harrison street.

Schr Success, Ahnapee, Ires, C., B. & Q.

Schr Hooser Howlett, Hamila, Humber, Mason's Slip.

Prop Mary Grob, Holland, humber, State atreet.

Prop M. Grob, Massezon, lumber, Palmer's Dock. Prop Mary Grob, Moriakas, introder, Palmer's Dock, Prop M. Grob, Musscagn, lumber, Palmer's Dock, Prop City of Fremont, Palmin, sundries, Weils street, Schr. W. Perry, Stargeon Bay, lumber, Allen's Silo Alaska, Buffalo, sundries, LaSaile street, Schr Jenny Lind, sunksegon, humber, Lake street, Schr Montpolier, Canculie, immber, Market, Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson, Silo,

Schr City of Grand Haven, Mussegun, lumber, Sampson Silp, Socht Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Maine, Traverse City, imber, Market, Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber, Magazine.

Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber, Araold Silp, Schr J. H. Mead, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Selt, Ludington, imber, Stetson Silp, Prop. C. Campbels, Ludington, imber, Market, Schr Selt, Ludington, imber, Stetson Silp, Prop. C. Campbels, Ludington, imber, Market, Schr Selt, Ludington, Jumber, Market, Prop. W. T. Whitmore, coal, North Market street, Schr Frank Wilcox, Muskegon, wood, Kush street, Schr Frank Wilcox, Muskegon, wood, Kush street, Schr Miliam Young, Kacine, wood, Kush street, Schr M. R. Ocok, Hamilin, lumber, kinsh street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street, Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street.

Schi J. R. Noyes, Milwanisee, light, Rush atreet, Schr J. A. Hoimes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush atreet, Schr J. A. Hoimes, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush atreet.
Schr May Queen, Green Bay, lumoer, Rush street.
Schr May Queen, Green Bay, lumoer, Rush street.
Schr Han Paine, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
ACT AL SALLINOS.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr Tomac, Muskegon, light.
Schr Pumpest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Congnest, Ahnapse, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr James Garret, Stergeon Bay, light.
Schr John J. Luff, Muskegon, light.
Schr F. J. Bronson, Menomonee, light.
Schr Schrolla J. Luff, Muskegon, light.
Schr Schrolla J. Luff, Muskegon, light.
Schr James, Menomonee, light.
Schr Otter, Manistee, light.
Schr Otter, Manistee, light.
Schr H. F. Wade, Ludington, light.
Schr Ahnapee, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. F. Wade, Ludington, light.
Star Metropolis, South Haven, sundries.
To Arauve To-DAT.
Props Alaska, Messenger, Annie Young, T. W.
Snook, and Nashua.

Railroad Traip Streek by Lightning.

Railroad Train Struck by Lightning. Railroad Train Struck by Lightning.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The 6:10 p. m. express from Boston was struck by lightning vesterday afternoon on the Charlton grade, and narrowly escaped disaster. The bolt struck the engine by the right cylinder, enveloping the whole machine in an electric flame, knocking the fireman, Flaherty, partially insensible, and for a moment disabling Osgood, the engineer; whipping his hand off the throttle and nearly blinding him. The tender was sent several inches into the air, but reached the track again all right, and the whole train was joited as though off the track. The passengers hair stood on end for several minutes, but none were hare.

A Fatal Pinch.

Bultimore Gazette.

Charles C. Mitchell, a little boy who was severely pinched by Mrs. Christine Moyer, on the Sth of last October, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 275 Aliceanna street, from the effect of the injuries. Mitchell, who attended English Grammar School No. 3, had a quarrel with a son of Mrs. Mover, and the latter came to the school during recess and gave him a shaking. A few days afterward he became suddenly ill, and his arm was greatly swollen. The prints of Mrs. Moyer's fingers were plainly visible on the arm. She was arrested soon after the pinching occurred, but was adjudged guilty of a common assault.

A Swift Courier.

A good instance of what an Indian can do in the line of "rapid transit" occurred last Thursday. The editor of this paper sent a message to Mai. Ronan by one of "our Indians," with instructions to make hasts and bring an answer in return. The Indian left Magonia at 1 o'clock, rods to the Agency, and was detained there some little lime, and returned again to Missoula at half-past it, making the round wip of fifty miles (including detention at the Agency) in five and one-half hours. PINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1860. RANDAL H. FOOTB, BANKER,

TO RECONVAY, NEW YORK.

Having been for twelve years a member of New York
Stock Exchange and experience is guaranteed. AscelaGold, and Ronfa, also, Society contract or until smounts,
dies. The state of the contract of the cont

HELP FOR THE WEAK,

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

NERVOUS AND

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

BULVERMACHER'S **ELECTRIC BELTS**

AND BANDS, For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from lib-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, freiful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheamatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are yon subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, night-mare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of youing men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happinese when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-fileted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Copies malled free. Call on or address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE:

218 STATE ST., CHICAGO. Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our Pumphlet explains how the tistinguish the genuine from the spurious.



Photographer

Photographer

75 Nabison-St...
Take Elevator.
Cabinets. Sé: Caris. 83. STEVENS, Leader of Artistic Card and Calinest Photography. 85 & 87 East Medison-st. over cess instantaneously.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE CIRU cuit Court of the United States for the Northern
District of Hilhois. In chancery. John N. Denison
and John W. Brooks vs. The Chengo & I lown Failroad.
Weld, and C. J. Morrill, on their intervention.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the dedree and supplemental order of said Courts, entered of
record in said cause, the former on the sth of Decemther. 1877. and the laster on the 18to July, 1878. I.
Benry W. Bishoo, Master in Chancery of said Court,
and as such Master: at the hour of 10 relock in the
forenous of women, the Bod of August, 1878.
Court as a Court-House, known as the Republic Life
Huilding, numbers 137 to last Laxaile street, in the
City of Chicago. County of Cooks, and State of Illinois,
will sell, as directed in said decree and orases, at public
ametion to the highest and beas tolder therefor, subject,
however, to the lien of a prior trust-mortgage by said
Company to the Farmers' Loos & Trust Company to
secure as humared thousand delines of home now occsecure as humared thousand delines of home now selfsick to redemption as provided by the laws of the State
of Illinois, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said
decree and particularly described as follows, to with
All the railroad of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad
Company made or to be made, extending from Joilet,
in the County of Will, to Foreston, in the County of
Ogin, in said State of Illinois including right-of-way
therefor, road-bed, supertructure, Irois, these, chairs,
arounds, station-houses, depots, visiatucts, berdges,
timber, and materials, and property purchased for the
construction of said railroad, and all the remchiese and rights of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad
Company relisting thereto, and all outperty somiers
of the said things of home and relisting to said railroad, together with all and singular the tensents and appurtenses and rights of the said railroad commany secondres
of the said chicago & Iowa Railroad
Company relisting thereto, and all outperty s

NOTICE.

Whereas the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southam District of Billnois, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, did enter a decree in a certain came in said Court pending, wherein fabout 6, lieuwe and others are complainants and the Illinois Midisand Ballway Company and others are defendants, authorisans, and empowering Richard J. Raes, the Receiver in said cause, to issue his ceristicates of indebtedness as Receiver in the sum of one thousand dollows each, nor the purpose of majing the taxes how the upon each raisant in the several counties in Illinois through wince and said corridorates are created a fixed said. The and raisway has the several counties in Illinois through wince and corridorates are created a fixed said. The and raisway is the experience of the said continuous to be payable in two venerations date thereof or earlier, at the explica of and Roospore, or on a sale of said proporty before, the expiration of two years, if a said thereof shall be opered by said Court.

Now, therefare, notice is hereby given that the authorised will reserve below fill 12 o'clock noon of the 28th day of Angus. A. D. 1878, for said certificates.

But to be seasch and forwarded to said facester at Paris, Ill. The right to reject any and all olds be reserved.

Further information will be furnished on application. her information will be furnished on application in ICHAID J. IEEE,
Receiver Illinois Midland By. Co.

AMUSEMENTS STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug. 17, from Clark-u. bridge:
Monday, Aug. 12, Waterworks, Crib, and Lincoin Park, at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight, on the lake, 7:32 p. m. Tuesday, Aug. 12, to Evanston at 2:30 p. m. On the Wednesday, or the lake, at 2:30 p. m. Grand moonlight at 7:30 p. m. the lake, at 2:30 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 15, to Evanston, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Chartered in the evening. Parties can go to Evanston on the morning trip and remain there until 3 o'clock p. m. Evanton on the morning trip and remain there until 5 o'clock p. m. Friday, Aug. 18, to Wankegas at 9 s. m. Califlar at Evanstin at 10:20 s. m. Wankegan at 1 p. m. returning to kvanston at 7:30 p. m. Chicago at 9 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 17, on the lake at 2:30 p. m. To Mechagan City at 9 p. m. Returning Sunday, Aug. 18, at 11:50 a. m. 17:30 a. m. Fare—To Wankegan and return, \$1: Michigan City and return, \$1: all other round trips, 30 cents.

HOOLET'S THEATRE. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THE MAJERONIS
THE MAJERONIS Monday, Aug. 12, every evening until further notice, umas' Great Play.

HAVERLY'S TREATRE.

Pirst week of the new Extravaganza. Kvery night and Mattinee this week the very celebrated and highly popular COLVILLE FULLY COMPANY Comprising exceeding Fifty Artists, in the London Burleinge, untilled ROBINSON CRUSOE.
MILE. EME ROSKAU and Entire Company in the cast with Rich Costumes, Costly Scenery, &c. 4c.
Friday Night, 16th, Benefit MILE. EME ROSKAU. CO. B., SIXTH BATTALION, L. N. G. Moonlight excursion Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, on the Goodrich steamer Menominee. Pound will furnish music for the dancers. The Sixth Battalion Band will accompany the party. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Root 6 Son's and T. H. Patterson's, corner Michiganav, and Twenty-second-st. Steamer leaves Rush-at, at 8 p. m. Street-cars will be in waiting when the beat returns. Tickets will be invited to 400.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park (near Chicago),

EDUCATIONAL.

Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Option Countrie: also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing and Painting, Specialities. For Catalogue address of THAYER, Pres., Morgan Park, Gook Co., Ill., or 77 Mailson-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate

University of Notre Dam The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and ruardians to come and ace for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Very Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

PARK INSTITUTE POR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES. 108 and 106 Ashland-at., Chiengo. School Year Begins Sept. 11, 1878 A thoroughly-organized School of the First Grade, Twenty-one experienced and able Toschera. Unusual facilities for the study of Music, Art, and the Seiences. Special stiention given to the knowled studies. Amuse boarding accommodations. Term reasonable. For

Aclitics for the special attention gives to the Terms resourcing accommodations. Terms resourcing accommodations with the special accommodations. Terms resourced accommodations. Terms resourced accommodations. BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY STAMFORD, CONN.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Ther ough preparation for College or Business. Forcy-first year opens Sept. 9. Miss Pierce and Miss Lawrence Win reopen their ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERNAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES Sept. 30, at No. 111 Roylston-st., Boston, For circulars send to above address. Western Esferences—Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Chicago; Pres. Augell, Michigan University.

Mlle. C. Broussais'

Will resume Monday, Sept. 3, 1878, at 25 Binop court, east of Union Park.

MISS SARA EDDY.

Principal and Kindorgartener. Irving Military Academy, Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities best in the Northwest. Send for Catalogue. Office, 109 Madison-st., Room S. Chicago. Capt. J. CLATIDE Hills, Commandant; Col. G. S. HOLLISTER, Principal, Graduate U. S. MB. Acad. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. CHESTER PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-struction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and En-glish. For particulars apoly to JEWETT WILLOX. Esq., as the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. BYATT, President. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments: open affice to ladde and gentlemen. Fall Ferm begins Sept. 10. For information address Prof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of Chicago, Chicago, in. Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters de
Notre Dame. Terms—Board and Tuition, per annum,
8130. For particulars apply

SUPSHORESS.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY Fourteenth year opens Sept. 8, for young ladies and children. Boarding and day achool. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Corp. State of the control of the contro SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

Ten mines from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, gives a thorough collegiate education to both saxes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees. For carslogae, giving fall particulars as education H. MAGHLL President, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Belsware Co., Pa. 125 Lesons for \$15 of the New England World. Open all the year. 75 enthent profesors. It AMD surdentes state 1807. Naturalization are for prospective address E. TUURJEE, Marie Hall Boston.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES The 25th year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1878.
For Catalogues and Circular, apply to Rov. Geo.
Gannett, Principal. 69 Chester Square. Roston, Mass. civit and Mechanical Engineerius, at the Renselaer Polytechnic Institute. Trov. N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, re-years, with their positions, expenses etc. Address www. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

(Law Department of Washington University.)
Twelrth annual term opens best in 1878. Course, two terms seven months each and biploma admits the practice. Term fee, \$20. Fourth Hirbert of circ. \$1. Louis, July 1, 1878. HENEY HITCHOOCK, Dean. St. Louis, July 1, 1878. HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

MADAME CLEMENT'PS SCHOOL.

For young ladies and chitdren. GERMANTOWN,
PENN. (Established 1887.)
The school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.
For circulars apply to Miss S. CLEMENT

HIGHEAND MILLITARY ACADEMY.

Woreester, Mass., fits cadets fee college, scientific school, and business. Twenty-third year begins Sopi
cheol, Mr. Metcalf can be seen as the Publishing-House of A. S. Barnes & Co., between the 1881 and 19th of Aug. \$150 A YEAR SOARD AND TUTTION. EPH Home School FOR BOYS, OPENS SEPT. 10. FOR circulars address L. HAND, Geneva Cake, Wis.

OCEAN STEAMSBUP. National Line of Steamships. SAIRING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Queenshown, Liverpeot, and Lorden.
Cabib became from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets M. pedicord rates. Steerage, 25t. Brains on Great British and Iroland. For suiting and for least information apply to the continuous for the formation apply to the continuous for the formation apply to the continuous for the formation apply to the continuous formation and the continuous formation apply to the continuous formation and the contin

The steamers of this Cauteers will still every said day from Brennes Pier, for of third street. Bobble of the street, Bobble of the street. Bobble of the street, Bobble of the street, Bobble of the Settlampt London Havre, and Brennes, first cable, 8100; seconds, Sen, goods, steeres, St. enreant. For free and passage apply to 2 Dowling Green, New York

The Hon. L. Dearborn, of Havana, is Judge J. W. N. Harris, of Mississippi, is

Ex-Gov. Thad C. Pound, of Chippewa The body of William B. Walling, shipcarpenter, drowned on the 18th inst., was found in the water near Twenty-second street bridge, at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, and was taken to the

At 2:50 yesterday afternoon, while James and Henry Hughes with their families were driving north on Haisted street, near Madison, the rear seat slipped out, and the women and two children were thrown violently to the pavement. Both were quite severely injured, but the children escaped with only a few bruises.

William Furlong and family, of No. 578 cst Indiana street, while driving in the neighthood of Lake and Halsted streets, was run into a horse and buggy driven by Brother Philips, of Alexian Hospital. The shafts were broken, if Mrs. Furlong and children were thrown out is lightly injured.

There are a number of commission mer-hants on South Water street, between Dearborn and Fifth avenue, who place barrels and boxes full of decayed fruit and vegetables, and dead lowl and entrails, on the sidewalk in front of their places Saturday, and leave them over Sunday. The stench from the foul stuff is almost unbear-ble, particularly when the weather is warm. The Health Commissioner should have the nuisance shated.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHEED.

An adjourned meeting of the ladies and gentlemen feeling an interest in the work of the House of the Good Shepherd was held at that institution yesterday afternoon, corner of Market and Hill streets. Judge Scully presided. The Committee appointed at a former meeting to report the time and place for holding a festival for the benefit of the institution reported that they had seen the managers of the Exposition Building, and that they had been tendered the use of the building free of charge on or about November 1, for one week. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks was tendered the Exposition management for their liberality. The Committee to suggest names of prominent gentlemen as managers of the proposed festival asked for further time, and they were given one week and instructed to report at least thirty names at the next meeting. The question of the expense of gas for lighting the Exposition Building was then discussed, and Mayor Heath, Aid. McCaffrey, Oliver, and Daly, and Prof. Barrett were appointed a committee to wait on the officers of the South Side Gas Company and see if they would not donate the gas. e. The THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. Aid. McCafrey, Oliver, and Daly, and Prof. Barrett were appointed a committee to wait on the
officers of the South Side Gas Company and see if
they would not donate the gas, etc. The
question how to best get the public
generally interested in the festival was then discussed at some length, and finally Messrs. Morrison, Onahan, Moran, Dr. Guerin, Summerfield,
Scully, and Brenan were appointed a committee to
prepare an address setting forth the work and
needs of the House of the Good Shepherd, and the
meeting adjourned for one week. The Committee
to appoint the Committee of Arrangements will
meet at the Union Catholic Liorary this evening.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—O. H. Stoddard, Boston; the Hon.

meet at the Union Catholic Library this evening.

Hotel Arrivals.

Sherman House—O. H. Stoddard, Boston; the Hon. H. S. Winslow, Newton, Mass.; Thomas Keats, Galveston; Col. George Green, Whitehall; the Hon. L. Dearborn, Havana; A. D. Clark, Omaha; David Hirsh, New York; H. W. Harrington, Indianabolis; C. K. Pier, Fond du Lac. "Ruiner House—W. C. Stuart, New York; Walter Potter. Boston; John T. Holme, Hannibal, Mo.; Aifred Blandel. Beigiam; Charles Gorlon, Cleveland; E. S. Mason, Des Moines; J. F. Lansing, Bait Lake; A. D. Thomas and H. B. Thomson, Indiana... Trenont House—C. E. Martin, East Saginaw; E. B. Page, Boston; A. Hyde, Hartford; W. and H. A. Whithe, New York; C. M. Warner, St. Louis; Judge J. W. J. Harris, Mississippi, the Hon. T. C. Found, Chippe, J. Harris, Mississippi, the Hon. T. C. Found, Chippe, J. Harris, Mississippi, the Hon. T. C. Found, Chippe, Chicaging, M. T. Stephens, Lawrence, Kan.; W. G. Mertill, New York; C. M. Underhill, Buffalo; J. W. Fasiler, Cleveland; T. D. May, Philadelphia; K. G. Perkins, Lacrosse; B. P. Cheney, Moston; H. D.

CRIMINAL.

The North Division police yesterday pourced down upon a troop of boys who have annoyed residents and excursionists by bathing in the river, between State and Rush street bridges. Nine were captured, and a number of others escaped by swimming across the river, leaving their clothing behind them. Three suits await claimants at the chicago Avenue Station.

Annests: Charles Stewart, colored, larceny of a whitewash-brush from the Armory; Daniel Murphy, assault with intent to do bodily injury to F. C. Roberts; Max Goldberg. Charles Stewart, and William Ease, wanted by Detectives Steele and Osterman for the larceny of two large fron kettles, valued at \$100 each, and belonging to Orr & Lockett, hardware dealers on Clark street; Laura Frazier and Hattle Steele, larceny of \$40 from M. Hatcher. No. 249 State street; Theodore Trauernient, whom Rudolph Schebon accuses of assaulting and holding him up near the corner of Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street, and robbing him of \$42 in money; George Smith and Robert Taylor, picked up in the North Division for confidence men, and in whose possession were found spurious checks, bonds, and spiel-

A policeman's star is authority for tenfold more authority than the law can afford though
it be stretched to the end of elasticity. Detectives
Scott, Lansing, and Loudergen yesterday walked
into a saloon at the corner of Van Buren and Clark
streets, and arrested for vagrancy three wellknown characters named Martin Davie, William
Burke, and Dominick Welsh, any one of whom
might have been found on the street for a
month past. The argest was made without any
warrant, and hence not in legal form, so that the
men will be discharged. To carry out some spite,
the men were locked up at the Armory and were
not booked, so that no ball could be taken, and, for
all that appeared, the charge against them might
have been murder. However, a slip at Central
Station, left presumably for the reporters, conveyed the information that the men were wanted
only for vagrancy. The "star" is all-powerful
while it shines.

SUYDAM'S MISTRESS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH KITTLE GIBLING. Constable Hartman returned from Detroit yester-day morning, having in charge Kittle Gibling, the alleged accompilee of Suydam, the real-estate shark. She is, as has been stated, a very pretty woman—a blonde, about 25, well educated and very ladylike. While averse to talking to reporters, she was, however, willing to talk to a TRIBUNE representative, and appended is the conversation: "When did you first meet Suydam?"

"'Where?"

"I was introduced to him at a hotel in this city
by a lady friend. He was said to be a man of
wealth, and talked as if he was. He made a proposition to me that if I would live with him as his
wife he would get me my child."

"You had been married?"

"You had been married?"

"Yes; and separated from my husband."
Did he getyour child?"
'I got her. He gave me the money to do it."
'Did his wife come here and break up your ar-

'I don't think she ever came to Chicago." "Some one came?"
"His brother-in-law, Mr. Musgrave."
"And you parted?"

Yes."
When was that?"
To-day a year ago.

"To-day a year ago."
"Did he treat you well?"
"Yes. I have no complaint to make on that score. He was considerate and kind, but he deceived me as to his wife. I did not know about her at first, but when I found out that he had a wife I told him his place was with her, and to go to her."
"Did he make you any presents?"
"When we parted I asked him to give me something, and he gave me the bill of sale of a splendid horse and ougzy which he used to drive. I had it but a little while when it was taken away by a man who had a mortgage on it."
"Where did you live while here?"
"At the Sands Ronde, and at No. 282 Wabash avenue most of the time."
"Did you ever sign any deeds as Suydam's wife."
"I signed a paper that I heard thom.

wife"

"I signed a paper that I heard them afterwards
call a quit-claim deed. Mr. Johnson called it that,
and said it would never get out of his possession."

"Where was the signing done"

"In Johnson's office in the Methodist Chyrch

Who is Johnson?" He is a lawyer, and James M. Flagg's son-in-At whose suggestion did you sign the deed?"

"Mr. Suydam".
"What did he say?"
"What did he say?"
"He said he needed the money very badly; that had a bill of sale to meet, and didn't know ether he could make it; he shought not; and he ted me if I would go down there and sign a per. I asked him what it meant; if it was form at to sign a pager, not being his write.

He said it was a paper that wouldn't go out of Johnson's hands, and it was necessary for me to sign. It seems that the trade wasn't made, and the papers were to be burned."

"He told you that at fee time?"

"Johnson told me afterward, and threatened that the papers would be against me. He said if I could see Suydam I could fix it with him."

"What threats did he make?"

"He said they were going to bring Mr. Suydam back here, and that perhaps those papers would get him into trouble. What he said I don't remember. I know I laughed about it."

"Did Johnson make any proposition to you?"

"I don't remember what he did say, but the purport of it was 'These papers will get you into trouble. I said, 'What are they? Give them to me.' He said. 'No; I am going to hold them. He asked me if I had any papers in my possession in which his name was mentioned as attorney. I told him I had had some papers, but had given them back to Mr. Suydam. I had them in my possession, and Mr. Suydam asked me for them."

"Was that the only time you signed a paper for him?"

"Yes."

Yes. What name did you sign?"

"What hame did you sight"
"Who told you to so sight"
"Mr. Johnson. I asked him what name I should sign, he knowing I was not Mrs. Suyuam. He said sign Kittle Suyuam, which I did."
"How do you know that Johnson didn't know you were Suydam's wife?"
"He told me afterwards that he knew I was not." not."
... Have you been living in Detroit since you seft

Suydam?"
"No; I went there on the 28th of June."

Suydam?"

"No, I went there on the 28th of June."

"Have you seen Suydam since then?"

"No, I have not,"

"Had you heard from him?"

"Yes. He promised to take care of me, —promised me \$500, but all he sent me was \$5. I became anxious about him, and wrote to a gentleman in New York, making inquiries, and he replied that Suydam was a scoundrel, and that the best thing I could do was to let him go."

"You knew he had a wife then, did you not?"

"Yes, but he deceived me. He said he had gotten a divorce when he returned so New York."

"Do you know of Suydam having quantities of railroad tickets and passes?"

"No; I never saw him have any."

"Had he many papers?"

"There was a deek full when we boarded at No. 282 Wabash avenne. He said they belonged to him when he was practicing law in West Virginia."

"Did you know the detectives were after you?"

"Yes, I was warned two or three months ago, and the night before I was arrested a man came from Chicago and handed me the newspapers containing the account of Suydam's arrest."

This was all that could be learned from Miss Gibling, a lady in the house having called her out of the room and told her, personally, to say nothing at all to reporters. She heeded the admonition.

It is said that she will tell all she knows, which

monition.

It is said that she will tell all she knows, which is a good deal, and will give up some papers which will be of great value to the prosecution. So far as can be learned, four more arrests are to be made in a day or two, and several others will find themselves in jail if the evidence now being sought can be secured.

MISS LATIMER'S DEATH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—On my return last Thursday from a trip East I was pained to learn of the death of my valued friend and patient, Miss S. Latimer. Acquainting myself at once with the facts connected with it, I was fully satisfied the facts connected with it, I was fully satisfied regarding its cause, and that the treatment pursued was eminently skillfui. In common with other friends of the deceased lady, I regret that anything sensational has arisen concerning the circumstances of her late illness and death. Publicity having been given them. I deem it my duty, as her physician for many years, to give a brief history of her case. In January, 1877, Miss Latimer was first attacked with symptoms of the affection that finally caused herdeath. She then consulted me for a severe pain at the base of the brain, attended with insomnia (sieeplessness). The remedies administered afforded relief. From time to time these symptoms returned, but a trip to Europe, and the adoption of the means prescribed, warded off the trouble in great measure. Last September, after she had engaged rooms and teachers, and made all preparations for opening the school for young ladies, she so successfully tanght, she was taken violently ill. When summoned I found her suffering with a severe attack of gastragea (neuralgia of thes tomach). Critical examination showed the brain and spinal cord to be affected. The soine was exquisitely sensitive throughout its whole extent, and the pain was, to use her own expression, "frightful." She was a very sick woman then, as those of her friends who so tenderly and faithfully nursed her will testify. After a delay of a week, being much improved, she opened her school, taught in the morning, and went immediately to bed after the session. Naturally she was anxious to conceal the gravity of her condition lest she prejudice the interests of the school. No one save herself knew the fortitude which it was absolutely necessary to show to enable her to continue her work during the last school year. She would even have tangnt during the summer monts had I not positively interdicted it. A few weeks before I left for the East her old symptoms, pain and insomnia, returned with greater severity than ever. I again prescribed, and just before I went regarding its cause, and that the treatment pursue commenced taking the anti-fat remedy, the particulars of which were given in Tus Thisuny vesterday. To ascertain the connection of this remedy with her case, I requested Dr. Clifford Mitchell, Demonstrater of Chemistry at the Calcago Homeopathic College, to analyze the medicine. He has not had time to complete the examination, but thus far has determined that, instead of being the fucus usesculosas, it is a strong solution of the bromides. The symptoms after taking the medicine, and during the early part of her last illness, showed plainly that she was suffering from bromism (poisoning by the bromides). The profound coma and the tonic contractions of the muscles which occurred Sunday morning—the day of her death—indicated an effusion into the ventricles of the brain. Reviewing the case, we see that for some two years Miss Latimer suffered with insomnia and pain in the head, indicating cerebral congestion; that it was much aggravated last September by the worry incident to opening her school, and that the metal effort necessary to continue her duties kept up the congestion. In persons as corpulent there is a disposition to fatty degenerations. Miss Latimer was no exception. Atheroma of the vessels of the brain existed. In this condition drops of fat are deposited about the normal tissue cells. The latter soon break down and become fatty granules. The connective tissue fibres ultimately yield to the presence of the fat, and finally the true tissue of the coats of the vessels is transformed into a pen-soup colored fatty paste, consisting of connective tissue. This fatty paste remains at times separated from the blood itself merely by a thin film of the internal coat. In the present case it gave way under the increased congestion that attends bromism. Effusion and death resulted. The anti-fat remedy was therefore the last straw. It will be seen that it was only one factor completing a process begun long before its use and liable to be terminated at any time by one of a number of causes.

THE TURNERS.

PATHER JAHN'S CELEBRATION.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of "Father Jahn," the founder of the German Turner Societies, was celebrated by the Turners in this and the Old Country yesterday. Frederick in this and the Old Country yesterday. Frederick Ludwig Jahn was born in the Provinz Brandenburg, Prussia, Aug. 11, 1778, and died in Freiburg, Baden, Oct. 15, 1852. He was a man of great learning, a politician, and professor of gymnastics, in which latter art he took great pride. At the Universities of Halle, Gottingen, Jena, etc., he distinguished himself by vast and varied learning. Few surpassed him in the earnestness of his patriotism. It is said that on hearing of the battle of Jena his hair turned white in one night. In 1809 he went to Berlin, where he became teacher at the gymnasium. He established gymnasis for physical exercises where young men were prepared in every way to endure the fatigue of war. These gymnasis spread over Germany. He was in command of a battalion of volunteers during the War of 1813. After the peace he returned to Berlin, where he delivered a series of lectures distinguished for bold originality, and continued to labor for his gymnasis, which were for a time encouraged by the Government. But as soon as it was found that he still aimed at establishing a united Germany, and that his gymnasis, or Turner schools, were political and liberal clubs, they were all closed in 1819, and Jahn himself was successively imprisoned in Spandau, Kustrim, and Colberg, Liberated after five years' confinement, he went to Freiburg, where he became Professor and remained for many years. While there he received an invitation to become Professor of German Literature at Cambridge, Mass., which he declined. In 1848 he was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Turner societies were started. There is hardly a prominent city or town in this country which has not one or more of these societics. In this city there are four of them—the North Chicago Turner Society, "The members of these Societies showed their reverence for Father Jahn yesterday by great restivities at their respective hails. At the North Side Turner Hall there was a grand concert, gymnastic exhibition by the pedical to Ludwig Jahn was born in the Provinz Branden

bail.

The Vorwaerts Turngemeinde embraced this opportunity to lend eclait o the grand opening of its renovated hall on West Twelfth street. There were speeches, beer, and all kinds of amusements. The Aurora Turner Society had a grand time at its hall, corner of West Lake and Peoria streets, during the afternoon, and in the evening the members participated in the festivities at the North Side Turner Hall.

A FRAUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NUNDA, Ill., Aug. 8.—Beware of an itinerant seller of small packages of a powder which he represents as a sure means of preventing the explosion of kerosepe and coal oil. The so-called chemical preparation is nothing but variously-colored common sait. Still he charges 50 cents for about a handful of it. RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Everts Celebrates the Twentieth Anniversary of His Church.

Worry, Its Folly and Sin "---Sermon by the Rev. E. N.

Discourse by the Rev. W. H. Robinson on Sowing and Reaping.

The Moral Effect of Churches upon Society.

DR. EVERTS.

HIS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts delivered a dis ourse in the First Baptist Church, corner of outh Park avenue and Thirty-first street, yesterday morning, commemorative of the twentieth anniversary of his church. His text was as follows:

as follows:

For God is not unrighteous to forget your work
and labor of love which ye have showed toward
His name, in that ye nave ministered to the saints
and do minister. — Hebreus, vi., 10.

The speaker commenced his sermon by reading a letter from the pastor of the First Church, written to him in 1852, regarding his taking charge of that congregation, which was the very first of his correspondence in this direcion. He said he had all his life been honored by calls from different churches, but he had always well considered the right or wrong of eccepting them, and, unless it was made plain work, he had always been opposed to such correspondence. He also read a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, another pastor of the church, May 13, 1858, stating to him that he had received the manimous election of the church, and urging him to come and ake charge at once. He narrated the history of his doubts, his fears, and, finally, his acceptance of the call; of the trials and tribulations of the congregation in getting their church started; how they had worshiped in out-of-the-way laces, until finally they had become settled in their present location. In two years there

had been 200 members added to the church. There were some things to be learned upon every page of the book of life. He complained every page of the book of life. He complained of the peculiarities of some young ministers, who were impatient, if not selfish, and desired to rush into high and honored places, occupied by their superiors in age and attainments. There was always a "but" and an "if" in the way with some persons. If anything goodswas spoken of a great man there were always plenty of small fish to cry out "but" or "if" after they had acquiesced in the proposition of praise for their betters. These two little words caused a great deal of mischief in this world; they provoked and discouraged many who, if they had never heard their instinuations, would have risen to eminence. It might be said of a very few men of whom history spoke that they were too high, too noble for those beneath them to assail. They could not be pulled down, because there was something in them that was higher than the ordinary level of mankind, that overawed all who would wish to assail them upon political or jealous principles. Washington was such a man, and he might name a few others in the different walks of life.

man, and he might name a few others in the different walks of life.

In this fast age people were too apt to forget what they owed to their benefactors. He gave an illustration of the canting manner in which the oilicers of a college of short standing would eulogize the institution, and with long-drawn sighs would tell of the trials and self-denials which its founders were obliged to exercise, and shed hypocritical tears over their troubles, merely to immortalize themselves.

shed hypocritical tears over their troubles, merely to immortalize themselves.

Jealousy and envy were the cause of more strife, and fallacy, and confusion, and trouble than anything else; but, remove the cause of jealousy, and the vietim was not only exonerated from all blame, but would be praised in proportion as the jealousy of the people had led them to censure him. For instance, Douglas; there was his monument, which reared its head in beauty in our city and was regarded with price and affection by our citizens. Ask auybody, of whatever political principle, Who was the greatest political in and the unanimous answer would be Stephen A. Douglas. Could there have been found unanimity enough when there have been found unanimity enough w Douglas was alive to have erected him a me ment? Or could this have been done after his death, so long as his political opponents were aiive? But, the cause of jealousy and covy removed, and soon the monument was erected. What did the people care for Jonn Bunyan when he was in the Bedford Jail? What did they care for the persecutions of Roger Williams, or for Luther? Luther's doctrines were not exactly in accordance with his own, but the speaker thought him a good man, and he snould have been looked up to and protected. Luther did not shine until his own sun had set and the cause of jealousy had been removed.

The things most desired by mortals were, not to be forgotten, but to be remembered, being appreciated. These were the wishes of everybody, and was it obeying the Golden Rule, doing to others as we would like to be done by, when we nulled our neighbors down and trampled upon them? Instead of this, why should we not help each other and be happy by making each other happy?

not help each other and be happy by making each other happy?
He said there had been a slight spirit of envy in that church, which had led it into an enormous debt. This debt had been reduced during the past year by the exertions of some of the nobie works of the congregation at least \$1,800, and he noped it would amount to \$2,300 or \$2,400. He thanked his people for this encouragement. The debt was not all of the First Church's maxing; branch churches had been helped and encouraged with funds, and these had afterwards gone under, leaving their loads of accumulated debts upon the shoulders of the Mother Church. But they would eventually be paid off, and the organization be prosperous and happy.

perous and happy. WORRY.

THE REV. E. N. BARRETT, pastor of the Westminster Church, corner of lackson and Peoria streets, preached yesterday norning about "Worry, Its Folly and Sin," tak-

ng as his text: Take therefore no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of it-seif.—Matthew vi., 34.

A life without forethought, he said, was

a life of fruitlessness. A community living without it was savage. There was no civilization without enterprise, and no enterprise with-out forethought. Carelessness was the condition of savage life; too much carefulness was the fault of civilized life. It was not against the forecast of a wise and enterprising industry that the Savior was speaking, but a fret-ful outlook. Looking forward was not wrong, but an over-anxious looking forward was. In the context the argument was that worry and fear were not only needless but wicked. God's provision for all His creatures was so abundant, so easily available, that even the sparrows and the flowers knew how to get their food without worry or forethought. God cared for them, not by the direct exertion of will-power, but the natural course of God-given law was such that there was ample provision and bounty for all kinds of life. Man ought to be ashamed of himself if the birds and the flowers could get a living and he could not, since he was better able to get a living. The outcome of the difference between them was care, and vexation, and worry. These could do no good. A man worked well when he worked pleasantly and healthfully. When a mind produced suifering it was diseased. When we worried and fretted we lost our common sense. Pride, vanity, avarice, and sellishness warped our judgment. Vexations and over-anxiety about the Iuture almost always sprang from unworthy passions. We borrowed trouble, but with some it became a necessity. Such were determined to be weeping willows. They were never happy unless utterly miserable. Fretting was useless, and those who indulged in it suffered twice,—in the anticipation of the evil, and its realization. Painful anxiety about the future took away the steadiness, and hopefulness, and courage which came from a first and practical belief and trust in God. Men were atheasts when borne down and consumed with fear. When successful, they came to have extrawagant notions of their own power and skill, thinking little of the kindness of God and His Providence; when they failed in an undertaking, after making every effort, they were apt to be discouraged and say. "There is no God." They forgot that His power continued just as much when they were on their backs or on their feet. The peculiar blessedness of the true Christian was shat he felt that everything was full of God. With his faith he could not look ahead with despondency. A man ought to say, "I am, and will be, superior to my circumstances." flowers knew how to get their food without worry or forethought. God cared for them, not With his faith he could not look shead with despondency. A man ought to say, "I am, and will be, superior to my dreumstances." The conscious love of God in the soul made a

man invulnerable and invincible, and the light of Christ's love and the joy of His presence

SOWING AND REAPING. THE REV. WILLARD H. ROBINSON ed the pulpit of the Second Baptis Church yesterday, and, for the forenoon ser-mon took the following text, from Galatians

VI., 7. 5:

Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also read. For he
that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corroption; but he that soweth to the spirit reap life everiasing.

The appearance of the spirit reap life everiasing.

the spirit reap life everlasting.

The speaker quoted various passages from the Old and New Testaments which bore relation to the text, and said the sensual man was building a hell, as in a dream, which he would wake up to behold; he would wake from his dream and find the dream again, for he from his dream and find the dream again, for he would have lost only the sleep. There were two lives of development going on, and each would be intensified in another world; tendencies here would be results hereafter. There might be two men, each living a moral life, and each outwardly about the same. But there was an inward process going on, and a day of revolution hearing. One was following the inclinations of a somewhat naturally moral soul; the other was fighting against a naturally bad tone, and temper. One was sowing to the spirit; the other was sowing to the flesh. One would reap life everlasting; the other would reap corruption. He said there was no such thing as sowing world-oats which would grow to oaks. One way or the other they and he had been sowing the last week. Had they earnestly striven to discover sins and cast them out? Had the lesson of the Cross been cut more sharply into their hearts? Had they denied self! If so, they were sowing the spirit. The immortal seed was growing alowly, rooting out the weeds, and they would reap the harvest when the eternal autumn came, or they were sowing to the flesh and would reap corruption.

It in the rich as a solution of the parts of the rest when the eternal autumn came, or they were sowing to the flesh and would reap corruption.

heir glittering crests, and fascinate the gaze of man and woman, their rich scales might glitter in the sunshine of success, they might unlawful things and drink stolen water, h unlawful things and drink stolen water, but the law of God was unafterable. The Median and Persian statute inight wax old unto week and ruin, but Linoi stood unmoved whatsoever. But the triumph would be gone in that other world, and they should wake from their sleep and see their hideomeness and despise their image in hissing shame. They should try to quench the self-lit fires of earth, climbing there where the tenuring tree, of sin and shutting as here the tempting tree of sin, and shutting their lips on hot ashes and tormented with flame. Oh! fearful awakening, when men should see as God sees and should despise their image

see as God sees and should despise their image as He despises it.

They who were tempted to cast themselves down from the pinnacle of the moral law should beware; they were trusting that some augel would bear them up. That would not be so; they would go down; the law of moral gravity worked. They would descend, down, down, lown.

The essence of the doom of the man who had The essence of the doom of the man who mal lived without God in this world, was in that "Depart from me," God had not been in all his thoughts, and he should be shut out from God's face forever. He would not retain God in his knowledge. And then God would give him a mind that would not retain a knowledge of Him.

The speaker showed the danger of living a neutral life, and illustrated by quoting from Dante and Milton. He said that whatever we do to the mind reaps its proper fruit, and what we made of ourselves bere we should be in the

THE HOUSE OF GOD.

ST. LOUIS. The Rev. Dr. Rutherford, of St. Louis, preached vesterday morning in the Third Presoyterian Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, to a pretty fair-sized congregation. He took his text from the fourth verse of the twenty-seventh Psalm: One thing have I desired of the Lord, that I will seek after: that I may dwell in the Honse of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in His Temple.

In ancient days certain places were consecrated to God. The tabernacles, with their courts. chambers, etc., were only the outcroppings of the humanity of Christ. "Be wholly of the House of God." God was the great want of the soul. He was a personal God, capable of blessing or cursing, and it was He whom they worshipped. It was held that the comforts of life. of pictures, music, and art, were the summits of human happiness. But above this far was to be in possession of the love of God. The happiness which this gave was greater than that which any earthly joys afforded. The soul rejoiced and dwelt in God, and rose in the ecstacies of devotion. He alluided to the necessity of the House of God for its moral effect upon society. It brought love, purity, and holiness. It always exerted a healthy moral tone upon society and business. All classes of society took a deep and abiding interest in the building of churches. God manifested Himself to the shoepe worshipers in the Church. Everything pure, good, and holy was associated with the house of prayer. "The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of the Lord, which is Christ." The time was coming when all the world should be the Lord's. He wished that all could live to see that day. They should yet see God control all the earth and all the nations. They could vet hear the cry, "It is done," which resounded over Calvary. They knew they were to die. They knew that there would be a general judgment day, and that they would all enter into the everlasting felicity. They were assured that Christ would come again. They had sixteen centuries of proof of it. The Temple of Solomon was but an outline of God's spiritual temple, or which Christ was the corner-stone. cies of devotion. He alluded to the necessity

ple, of which Christ was the corner-stone What was demanded of men was a pure, spirit nal life.

The house built by earthly hands had no com parison to the spiritual palace of the Kingdom of God. It had been in process of erection through all the ages, and was not yet com-pleted. He wanted them to labor upon this great structure so as not to disgrace the martyrs and saints of ancient history, so as to encourage others to follow them. The building of churches had a wider and stronger foundation than that upon which they stood. They exercised a far greater influence than their imexercised a far greater influence than their immediate surroundings, regardless of the congregations or sects to which they belong. The house of God was attractive because it was a type of the spiritual temples which He had consecrated in the days of old. The speaker alfuded graphically to the future life, and his pletures partook somewhat of the poetic. He quoted from the peotry of the Hymnal to show the purity and simplicity of the Christian religion. It was not the grandeur or the ability of its preachers that a church had power, but it was in its sincerity of worship and faith in the fountain-head of the church, Jesus Christ.

CHAUTAUQUA.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The ninth Chauauqua Assembly Sabbath-school was held in the suditorium at 9 o'clock, the primary department assembling in the children's department, the Rev. George W. Peltz Superintendent, Mrs. S. W. Clark Principal of the Primary Department, and C. M. Nichols, of Ohio, Secretary. Three thousand and twelve persons were present by actual count. VISITORS.

Joseph Cook will be here Wednesday and Thursday next, and Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, Thursday next, and Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, Thursday. President Hayes has been invited, and is expected with Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvanis. The Rev. A. N. Craft, of Oil City, and the liev. J. Bidwell, of Buffalo, preached able sermons to-day to 5,000 persons. Bishop Foster preached this evening.

affixed to his family-name, and which this interesting youth persists in disguising, derriere un etat civil de carnival. But it appears that it is attempted to withdraw from the judgment of history the mountebank of Strasburg, the showman of Boulogne, the mitrailieur of the Boulevard Montmartre, the thinker to whom we owe the Mexican expedition, the negotiator of Biarritz, and the hero of Seden; and it is the infant prodicy of Saarbruck, arrived at man's estate, who is about to strike out of our records, by order of the Court, a quarter of a century teeming with such sinister instruction." The Pays, organ of the Bonapartists, and edited by Paul de Cassagnac, reprints this, and then undertakes to outdo it thus: "And this is printed in the journal of M. Gambetta, a journal founded by a swindler, branded by the tribunals,—a journal that should retain some sense of shame so long as M. Gambetta is connected with it. It was M. Gambetta who plundered France shamefully during the National Defense. This miserable pickpocket it was who buried under some tree near San Sebastian the vaunted millions of the Morgan loan." The Pays calls M. Gambetta a coquin and a canaille, and taunts him with driving about in carriages paid for out of the plunder of his ruined country.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Bilght — Curing Balky Horses — Orchard Grass—Stacking Grain—Budding—Reducin Interest—Crops, Etc.

From Our Own Corresponder CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 10 .- One of the prob lems that the American people always study is how to get rid of hard work. In opening a ditch, instead of using a spade as a foreigner would, the American farmer hitches his team to a plow, and, by means of that implement and scraper, he completes his ditch in less time than it would have taken to have done it by hand, and with a great deal more ease and less back ache to himself. One of the drawbacks to tile-draining is the expense of digging the ditch. arious machines have been invented with a view to digging an open ditch in which tile might be laid. The most sensible plan for such an open ditch-machine is one invented by J. W. McAllister. We have never seen the machine at work, but believe it will make a perfect

One day last week we had the pleasure of witnessing the working of

CAMPBELL'S COMBINED TILE-LAYING OPEN DITCHER AND MOLE-PLOW, on a farm near this city. It is made of a combination of double plows, each succeeding on running deeper than its predecessor; to the rear of the last plow a shute is attached, into rear of the last plow a shute is attached, into which the tille are fed,—the tile remaining in sight until each takes its place in the bottom of the drain. The machine was laying tile about thirty inches deep when we saw it at work, but it could have been put down several inches deeper had it been necessary. The ground in which it was at work was a stiff, dry clay. Two good-sized mules, attached to a capstan, seemed to draw it with ease. We are not writing this as a "puff" for the machine, but to show merely that title-laying can be done by machinery, and well done, too, if care is exercised. Tile-draining in the West will have reached its maximum when the slougns and ponds are The-draining in the west will have reached is maximum when the sloughs and ponds are drained. We never expect to see the time when Western farmers will bury the first cost of their land in tile-drains. The time will perhaps come when that will be done, but it will be when population becomes so dense that every available foot of soil must be utilized.

TWIG-BLIGHT.

available foot of soil must be utilized.

TWIG-BLIGHT.

Great discoveries are frequently made by obscure individuals. The foilowing, written by a correspondent of the Hoopeston (Iil.) Chronicle, pretends to emanate from a physician:

Dr. Frankeberger writes as follows: 'I desire to call attention to a disease commonly known in the West as the twig-blight. When this disease overtakes a fruit-tree, the leaves first begin to blight, afterward the twigs and Ilmae begin to wither, and finally the whole tree slowly dies. Whatever may be the true cause of this disease, it is sometimes ascribed to a borer. My experience, however, refess more to the remedy than the cause. I know by experience that there is a simple remedy that will not fail to restore every tree afflicted with this disease, if applied in time. It consists simply in boring with a small auger or bit into the body of the tree, alling the cavity with sulphur, and plugging it in. The sap will carry the sulphur to every part of the tree, and, when the borer smells brimstone, he will 'git up and git.' The cause of the disease being removed, the free will soon begin to put forth fresh and tender leaves, the withered foliage will slowly drop off, and the tree in time will be restored to its natural growth.''

As the cause of the blight has not yet been discovered by any one else, we print the above, so that those scientists who have for several years been hunting for it may know where to look.

CURING BALKY HORSES. Every "hoss-doctor Every "hoss-doctor" can tell just how to cure a balky horse. We have seen everything tried, but only one thing succeed invariably. It was told us twenty-five years ago by a returned Canfornian, who called it the "California cure." Whether it actually cures of the habit we do not know, because the only balky horse we ever owned was disposed of after two successful trials. As he did not balk for several weeks after the last trial, ween his habit had been to have a fit of sulks two or three times a day previously, we judge that a fear of the consequences kept him on his good behavior. We have seen it tried on quite a number of balky animals, and they all started to their work. The remedy is simply to fill the horse's mouth with dry dust,—that is, a couple of good-sized handfuls thrown in. Writers say that the horse balks because his mind is fixed on one idea too much, and that anything that will tend to change his thoughts will make him pull. We can't say as to the truthfulness of this theory; but, if anything will change a horse's thoughts, we should think that dust would. We do not assert that this treatment will be efficacious in every instance, but it can be easily tried. cure a balky horse. We have seen everyth

be easily tried.

ORCHARD-GRASS.

Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, writes to the Michigan Agricultural College, writes to the Misral New Yorker concerning this grass as follows:

Orchard-grass has been well-known for many generations in Ebrope, where it is a great favorite, in the Old Country farmers pay large renus, and they are obliged to watch very closely the expenses and the income. They prefer orchard-grass, cock's-foot as they call it, to timothy. In this new country, in Michigan and Illinois at least, it is astonishing to see the ignorance which prevails among farmers as to orchard-grass and many others of value. be easily tried.

new country, in sicingal and lithious at least, it is astonishing to see the ignorance which prevails among farmers as to orchard-grass and many others of value.

Orchard-grass starts very early in spring, and gets its growth and produces flowers three or four weeks before timothy. It grows about the same hight as timothy, and, if sown thickly on suitable land, and cut at the proper time, will yield nearly, or quite, as much—and sometimes more—grass of about the same quality. It may be cut and must be cut early to make good hay. After cutting it starts very quicely and is soon up ready for cutting again, or for pusture a long time during the rest of the year. It bears pasturing well. For meadow or pasture I have known it to last ten or twelve years, and then appear thick and thrifty.

Of well-filled seed, it takes from two to four bushels to the acre to produce a thick growth. It starts so early, and grows so fast, and flowers so soon, that probably not one farmer in one hundred thinks of cutting it as soon as it is ready. He waits for the clover to show more flowers, or for good weather, or something else, or he is not used to haying so early, and his orchard-grass is going to seed before he knows it. He cuts the grass, cures it, and finds the hay poor and woody. I believe the hay is often condemned because the mowing was not done at the proper time.

Orchard-grass it worthy of a good trial on every farm or in every neighborhood. I have, within the past ten years, induced a large number of farmers to give it a trial on a small scale. I have visited some of their farms, and have frequently talked with the owners. The grass has been tried on quite a variety of soils. Of those who have been influenced by me to try orchard-grass, I have yet to hear the first case where it has not given exceilent satisfaction, whether used one year, two years, or many; whether sown for meadow or pasture; whether sown alone, or with red clover, timothy, or other forage-plants. Let all give it a trial; study its peculiarities, and do

sylvanis. The Rev. A. N. Craft, of Oil City, and the sev. J. Bidwell, of Buffalo, preached able sermons to-day to 5,000 persons. Bishop Foster Preached this evening.

FOR FIVE CENTS.

Whitney's Model Coffee-House and Restaurant also a new institution at No. 38 Adams street, between Wabash avenue and State street, and is a new institution at No. 38 Adams street, and is a new institution at No. 38 Adams street, and is an enlargement of the "five cents for everything" plants are sourcessfully introduced by that gentlement on an os successfully introduced by that gentlement on a successfully introduced by that gentlement on the cars, a few days acc, we could not help but observe that half the grain in stacks was very insecurely put up. In many instances the stacks leaned to one side, and, consequently, the shaves on the usper side were so olaced that, shad pleasant, dive and 10 cents is charged for each article, and everything is cooked and served in the best manner.

Prench Press Personalities.

French Press Personalities.**

French Press Personalities.

The centre must always be kept high; else, in settling, the centre, being the neaviest, settles lower than the outside, and water will run into, instead of from, the stack.

BUDDING.

The season of budding is now at hand. Every nurseryman will attend to this at once. It is a very easy manner of changing the variety of a bearing tree, or of introducing new sorts. As soon as the outer bark separates from the inner freely, is the time. Make a T-shaped incision in the bark; loosen the edges with a sharp knife; the bud grows next spring, as it should, the wood above the bud must be alit, and the with yarn, cotton string, or based on the use of the bud. When this falls, remove the tie, and the job is done. Of course, if the bud grows next spring, as it should, the wo

REDUCING INTEREST.

As has been irequently noted in this correspondence, 10 per cent is ruining our farmers. Many farms are mortgaged,—mortgaged to obtain the means to engage in speculation; to build fine nouses; to purchase fine furniture, carriages, harness, etc.; and the owners of this fine property are now at a loss how to pay off the debt. All commodities except money have come down in price, but a thousand-dollar mortgage holds on to its original value without any fluctuations. It requires double the amount of farm-products to equal a thousand dollars now come down in price, but a thousand-dollar mort-gage holds on to its original value without any fluctuations. It requires double the amount of farm-products to equal a thousand dollars now that it required five years ago. This is one of the inevitable events that should have been foreseen, and it was, to a certain extent; but we were all too anxious to borrow or lend to think about the matter seriously. In a great many cases the farms are mortgazed for their full value. The owners would gladly keep them until times get better, but the inexorable. The percent will not allow them to do it. Default is made in the payment of a couple of interest-installments; the place is advertised and sold. The holder of the mortgaze buys it in at a low figure, obtains judgment against the mortgazor for the balance, takes possession of the farm, and secures thereby an elephant that he does not want. Instead of being a source of income, bringing in its 10 per cent per annum, a quarter-section of land will rent for inough to pay taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., and leave the principal perhaps 5 or 6 per cent for his investment and care. It seems to us that a much better way for all parties would be for the mortgaze to reduce the interest to 6 or 7 per cent, renew the loan for a term of vears. that a much better way for all parties would be for the mortgagee to reduce the interest to 6 or 7 per cent, renew the loan for a term of years, without a commission, and give the mortgagor a chance to live and pay the principal. There are, of course, many instances where such a course would be unwise, if not impossible; but, sooner or later, the interest must be reduced, for no legitimate farming can stand the rates that are now exacted.

for no legitimate farming can stand the rates that are now exacted.

THE WEATHER, ETC.

During the past week Central Illinois has been visited by copious showers, which has somewhat retarded threshing, but have done a great deal of good to corn and pastures. In some localities hall has done some damage, but, being only local, affects but a few. We do not think that over a two-thirds crop of corn will be harvested under the most favorable circumstances; but the deficiency will doubtless more than be made up by the increased crop in Nebraska and Kansas. Large quantities of potatoes are being forwarded from this station. They are worth from 20 to 22 cents per bushel. The dealer usually pays in trade, ships in larrels, and makes \$20 to \$30 above cost. Wheat is good in quality, and is going forward at a rapid rate; price, 75 to 85 cents. Oats are rather light, and the same may be said of rye; still, the quantity was never surpassed.

RURAL JR. hat are now exacted

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

eterinary Hygiene : L. Miasmatic Disease -Stable - Miasma - Its Noxiousness -

Aug. 10.-Miasmatic diseases are such as are the product of an existing miasma, or as are caused by a miasma acting upon an animal organism. Still, as it is so extremely difficult demonstrate ad oculos the presence of a miasma, and to prove a direct connection beniasmatic, it is possible that some of those dismiasmatic influence owe their existence to thers, unknown, and maybe entirely diffe auses. As a general rule, however, it will be tolerably safe to consider all these epizootic liseases as miasmatic which cannot be ascribed to any other more tangible cause. Concerning the existence of the miasma, in shape of minute here is reason to hope that future investigations will be successful in ascertaining the nature of the miasmatia which constitute the cause of others. Microscopical examinations of the dew collected from the herbage of hog-lots and hog-pastures, in which

the hogs are affected with epizootic influenza of swine, and with others influenza of swine, and with others epizootic diseases, improperly called hog-cholera, revealed the presence of a very large number of exceedingly small, oval-shaped, and very lively-moving organic bodies (sporules?), which had been floating in the air, but had come down with the dew. Still, notwichstanding the immense progress medical science has made during the last two or three decades, our knowledge concerning the origin of mismatic and evizootic concerning the origin of miasmatic and epizootic diseases is yet very limited, and a great deal is left to future research. Certain diseases—worm-diseases, for instance—formerly looked upon as caused by miasmatic influences are now though to be council by active and beautiful. upon as caused by miasmatic influences are now known to be cansed by active and passive immigrations of worm-brood; and so it is possible that some others, too, are not caused by what may properly be called a miasma, but by entirely-different yet undiscovered agencies. Further, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, and glanders of notses,—discases which are now known to be owing their existence exclusively, or, at any rate, in 950 cases out of 1,000, to an infection by means of a contagion,—were formerly believed to be miasmatic,—that is, to be very often spontaneously developed by miasmatic influences.

Miasmatic diseases may be divided into three classes, according to their origin and spreading:

1. Diseases which originate and spread principally in stables, and owe their existence to miasmata which develop in moist and ill-ventilated stables, etc., in which animal excretions are fundergoing decomposition.

2. Diseases which originate only in certain localities, and owe their existence to miasmata which develop under certain local conditions.

3. Diseases which have a tendency to spread over whole countries, and even whole continents, though usually within a certain latitude.

over whole countries, and even who

3. Diseases which have a tendency to spread over whole countries, and even whole continents, though usually within a certain latitude, and in a certain direction, from east to west. Of these diseases, the nature of the miasmatic influences which cause their spontaneous development is altogether unknown. For instance, the ostim and speading of the epizootic influenza of horses are caused principally (if not exclusively), and beyond a reasonable doubt, by a combination of miasmatic influences, the nature of which is not understood. The spreading of many of the epizootic diseases, not limited to certain localities,—Asiatic cholera, Russian cattle-blague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, etc.,—is not effected by miasmatic influences, but by means of a contagion which communicates the morbid process from one animal to another.

STABLE-MIASMA.

Wherever animal secretions are decomposing in a stagnant atmosphere, the latter will soon be vitiated with the products of such a decomposition. These products, identical with what is known as sewer-gas, are developed and are present especially in stables in which the floor is always kept moist and saturated with putritying animal matter; consequently in such as lack drishing, have been built on low ground, have wooden floors, and beneath them sink-holes, from which the animal exerctions cannot escape. Besifles that, stable-miasmata are produced also ing animal matter; consequently in such as lack draining, have been built on low ground, have wooden floors, and beneath them sink-holes, from which the animal excretions cannot escape. Besifles that, stable-miasmata are produced also if a large number of either healthy or sick animals, but of the latter particularly, are crowded together in one stable, because, in such cases, large quantities of animal excretions and secretions are constantly floating in a warm and moist atmosphere. That such a stable-air is vitiated with miasma, or with organic substances, is plainly indicated by the presence of a moldy or musty smeil; but it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the miasmatic principle. In most cases it can be guessed at only by its morbid effect upon an animal organism. The construction, situation, ventilation, and drainage of the stables or pens, the physical and chemical condition of the soil, the temperature and degree of moisture, the number and size or weight of the animals which occupy the premises, and their condition as to flesh and health, the degree of cleanliness prevailing, etc., are agencies which are of great influence as to the nature and malignance of those abnormal admixtures of the atmospheric air.

1/15EBASES CAUSED BY STABLE-MIASMA.

All such foreign, decomposing, and changing substances and decomposition-products, floating in the air, exert a very injurious influence upon the respiratory organs, and consequently also upon the composition of the blood. Stablemiasmata, therefore, constitute the principal, if not the exclusive, cause of a great many dangerous and malagnant diseases. As such may be mentioned pneumonia and tuberculosis of horses, cattle, and hoze, various typhoid processes in horses and hozes (so-called stable-typhus of horses, and precedial typhus of hogs), gangrenous catarrh of cattle, and, to a certain extent, influence and formal and tuberculosis of horses, cattle, and hoze, where the latter develop or are existing, the former, too, will be present to

noot-and-mouth disease, pox. large sores and fistules, etc. In such a sta-ing of the blood, septic and typh-and a termination of inflammatory

not gradually, but sud lenly, at once.

PREVENTION.

This, of course, consists in removing the causes,—in cleanliness, proper ventilation, draining, etc., etc. But, as this cannot always be done immediately, it becomes frequently necessary to destroy or neutralize the existing miasmata by so-called disinfectants. As such deserve principal consideration, chloride of lime, and crude carbolic acid.

STRANGLES OR DISTEMPER.

and crude carbolic acid.

STRANGLES OR DISTEMPER.

Answer to H. J. English.—I have to advise you to call on a competent veterinary surgeon,—a "host-doctor" won't do,—because a surgical operation, which can be performed only by one who possesses sufficient skill and anatomical knowledge, will be necessary. According to your description, I have to conclude that the gruttural pouches are filled with matter. If so, they have to be opened.

Veternarias.

SUICIDE.

A Victim of Despised Love Hangs Herself at Moundville, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 11.—Moundville, W Va., was the scene of a suicide of a rather sensational character this forenoon between 10 and 11 o'clock. Miss Rosanua Crow, the vic-tim, had for nearly a year, and up until last week, been receiving the addresses of a young man who lived in a neighboring town. About a week ago he discontinued his visits to Miss Crow, giving her to understand that he was about to marry another woman. This in-telligence had a very depressing effect upon Miss Crow. She kept her room most of the time, refusing to receive or return the visits of her friends. This morning her parents amounced their intention to attend camp-meeting, a short distance from Moundville, and tried to induce their daughter to accompany them. She refused, and they left her in charge of the house. Soon after their departure she procured a clothes-line, and, going a short distance into the woods, threw one end of the rope over the limb of a tree, and, stepping upon a stump, fied the other end around her neck. She then stepped off the stomp and slowly, choked to death. When found, a few hours plater, the body was cold and lifeless. She was a beautiful and accomplished girl, and her melancholy fate caused a decided sensation in the community, where she was well known and highly respected. refusing to receive or return the visits of her

Cora Coolidge filed a bill Saturday, complai

that her husband, Frank Coolidge, has ever that their marriage in 1876 been in the haoit of pounding and kicking her, and has also refused to provide for her. And she thinks she can take better vide for her. And she thinks she can take better the shear of the provide for her. care of herself alone than by trusting to the pre-carious kindness of a husband, if a court will only grant her the opportunity.

lsasc N. McCullor is also disappointed in the

choice he made of Ann N. McCuilor as a wife, as she appears to be fonder of whisky than of him. And he asks that she may be allowed to give all her affections to the former and let him alone.

Judge Farwell Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Ellen Wickham from Samuel Wickham on the ground of drunkenness and adultery; and to Jane Miller from John W. Miller for cracity, the complainant to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Jane McLane.

The Portsmouth Savings Bank began a sult Sat-urday against the County of Warren to recover \$6,000.

\$6,000.

George W. Campbell was Saturday appointed Assignee of Harry W. Mott. C. D. Luck of Charles Naumann, and James Wilmoth of William H. Bushnell, under a bond for \$500.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. for Emanuel Schoenemann and for Phomas B. James.

Schoenemann and for Thomas B. James.
A composition meeting in the case of R. H. Mayer & Co. will be held at the same hour.
Cosier, Burdick & Co. sued Francis Agnew Seturday for \$1,000.
Leonharo Diederich filed a bill against A. G. Fischer, Elias Greenebaum, Angust Werner, and Maryaretha Fortman, to foreclose a trust deed for \$2,400 on the S. W. ½ of the N. W. ½, and the S. ½ of S. R. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Set. 11, 37, 13.
J. P. Merrill began a suit for \$2,500 against Martin Bank; an attachment was also issued.
Frederick Butterfield brought suit to recover \$2,500 from Lesser Steinhardt.
Judge Farwell will decide the motion to dissolve injunction in the Sturges case this morning.

JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Levy Resenfeld vs.
Abraham R. Wing, \$2,080.—W. J. Gilbert vs. Ormal G. and Mary W. Smith, \$330. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Adoiph S. Lowen-thai vs. Charles Charleston and T. B. Jones, \$1,578.21.

DEATHS.

RESSEGUIE—At 22 Aidine square, Sunday, Aug. 11, it 5 o'clock p. m., Frankie Lathrop, infant son o'charles F. and Ella H. Resseguie, aged 15 months and

idays.
Funeral at Clinton, Wis.
For Janesville, Wis., papers please copy.
YORK—Aug. 11, Emms B., infant daughter of seorge C. and Anne B. York, aged 9 months.
Funeral at the house, 219 Park-av., on Tuesday, il. a. m. il a. m. SEYER—Aug. 11, Claus, beloved sen of William and Virginia Seyer, aged 5 months and 6 days. Funeral Monday, Aug. 12, at 2 o'clock p. m., from 142 Milwaukee-av. All friends are invited without SMITH-Sunday, Aug. 11, Miss Maggie Smith, aged 28 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING TO-DAY IN Farwell Hall, No. 148 Madison-st., will be lead by V. FARWELL. Subject: "Despising the Word." THE BOAT-RIDE OF COMPANY P. FIRST IN-fantry, I. N. G., has been postponed until to-mor-row (Tuesday) night.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

SPECIAL! Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878,

200 Lots Hardware, By order L. C. Yott, Administrator. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. Our Wednesday Auction Sale

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, For Aug. 14 will be a fine, well-so-lected stock of the best grades of custom-made goods for the Fall

GEO. P. GORE & CO...

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, TURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, at stores 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTEKS, LONG & CO., Auctionsers.

BEGULAR TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTH-ING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., at stores 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctiopeera FURNITURE, CIGARS, DESKS,

OTHER MERCHANDISE. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at stores 173 & 75 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 6:30 o'clock a. m., at stores
173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTENS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Tuesday Sale, Aug. 13, at 9:80 4 m., FURNITURE,

The Stock of a First-class Dealer.

Parlor and Chamber Seta Easy Chairs. Lounges, Sofas, &c., &c. A full line Carpets General Household
Goods, &c.

ELISON, BOMEPON, &CO. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 12:30 o'clock.

VOLUME

ARTISTIC T REME

SPECIAL

ENDS SEPT Our SELE Choice Wool TUMN AND are now in.

Trousers, suits, - - -Overcoats, -

Prices Ve Standard th ELY & CO

163 & 165 Wabash HO! FOR LAI

Additional A LUTGEN'S FULL PROF. NELSONS VAUG Have been engaged to accom

PEER During her entire round trip. DAY, Aug. 15, at 8 p. m. No to make this one of the most ips of the season. The Elegant Upper-Cabin JOSEPH L

taterooms may be secure

Patent We have for sale the right to States of Illinos, Indiana, California, one of the most ger, viz: Shaw's Portable Finexpensive, safe, weighs but ried in a satchel, managed by by the sick and faint. It sus you want to be seen a safe with two can

FOR SALE-BOA MEMBEL

ROSE **CEMETERY** The office of this Company b is, No. 132 Laballe-st., north and Madison. The Board of Managers ha this beautiful Cemetery still i

OPTICE MANASSE, OPTICIAN

PRICEL Fine spectacles suited to all spices. Opera and Field Gin copes, Barometers, &c. LAUND ORIENTALY

LAUNDRY 405 W. Madison-st | 420 W. R EDUCATI MISS HOWE MISS I Will open her School Sept. 16, per of Twenty-third-st. A fee MRS.PUTNAM will have ch

JENNINGS SEMINARY See full advertisement in ner Tribune. MARTI MISCELLA BANTING'S SYSTEM OF I
full in "De La Banta's Advic
velop the Figure. Beauty. Deg
me fully prepared to war
no drully prepared to war
ing fiesh.
medifications, is the only one j
have the desired effect. Anyi
to the constitution if not to it
Miss Latimer's death, in Sund
DE LA BANT

FINANCE

BANK 16 and 18 Nassau-DEALERS IN GOLD A

Buy and sell on

Cash or on Margin dealt in at the New change. Interest allowed ject to draft at sigh LAZARUS SI BANKER, CHAMBER buying and selling Governunders, City Scrip, Contractor exchange on London, Paris, arg.

TO R Store and basement 3s LaSa and fourth floors of 3s and 4 doass; good fight and elevato cantile or manufacturing bust any part. WM. C. DOW, 8 To

DENTIS GOLA One-th
THE FIN
Extracti
Extracti
DES.
Cor. Clark DISSOLUTION DISSOLI

The copartnership heretofo undersigned under the firm as Co., is this day dissolved by u